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THE AMERICAN

ELEVATOR AND

GRAIN TRADE



Department of Agriculture

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

One Dollar Per Annum
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XLVIII

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1929

NO. 1

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We want your business but we want it on a basis that will pay you as well as ourselves. We want it because we have proper facilities for handling it.

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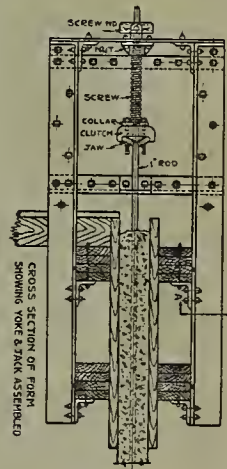
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PRICE: \$15.00 F. O. B. cars at factory
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Quaker Oats Company's new cereal travels over Diamond Grain Belts to the Nation's Breakfast Table



Photo shows the Cedar Rapids plant of the Quaker Oats Company. Leonard Construction Co., Chicago and New York, builders. The new addition, consisting of 48 hundred-foot tanks, was poured in 19 days, one of the most remarkable engineering feats in the records of grain elevator construction.

DIAMOND Grain Belts have won the approval of many acknowledged experts in the grain handling field, and one of the most recent of such endorsements is this—

When the Quaker Oats Company's 2,000,000 bushel plant was built at Cedar Rapids in 1927, 6,810 ft. of Diamond Grain Belting were installed in it.

Since then, we have furnished an additional 639 ft. of Diamond Belting for this plant.

And now, in the new addition which is nearly completed, fifteen more Diamond Belts, aggregating 4,730 ft., are about to be installed.

Good engineering is always a prominent feature in the Quaker Oats Company's plants, and the fact that Diamond Transmission and Conveyor Belts have been used in several of them for a number of years is very significant to those who are seeking belt quality and economy.

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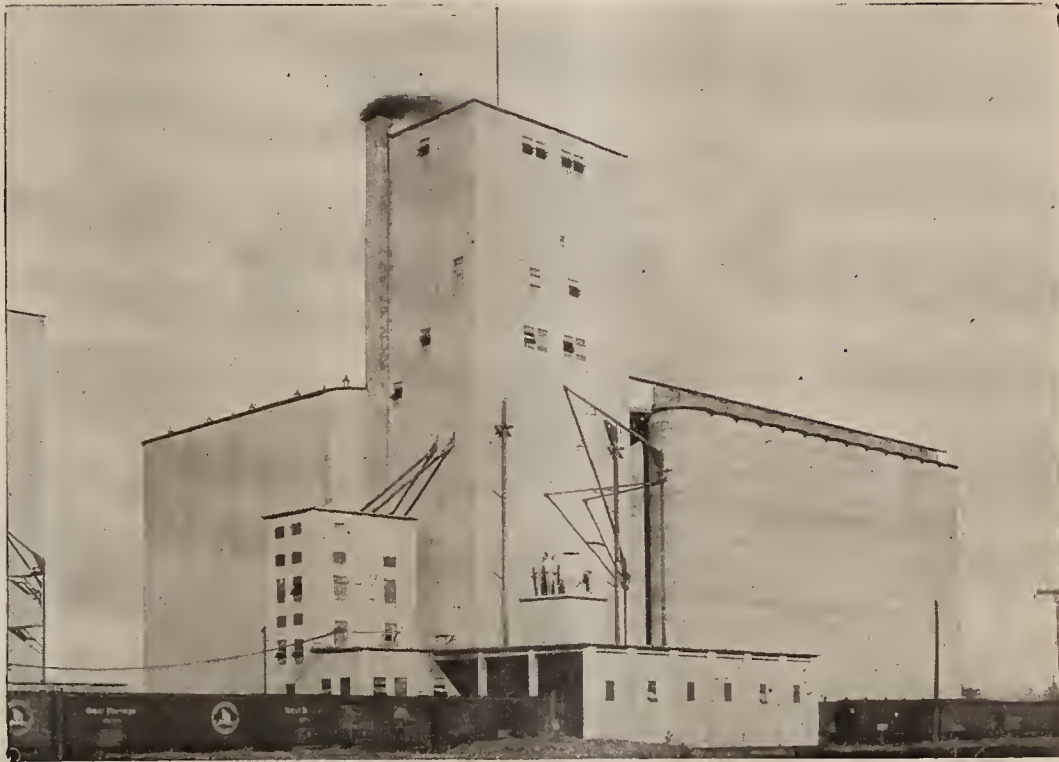


MUFFETS, product of the Quaker Oats Company, are the favorite breakfast food of millions.

Diamond

RUBBER BELTING  HOSE • PACKING

Dependable Grain Handling Equipment



With this new addition of 500,000 bushel capacity, The Terminal Grain Co., of Sioux City, Iowa, now has a total storage of 1,000,000 bushels. Webster furnished and installed complete conveying and transmission equipment in this new addition.

For Over 50 Years

The names of Webster and Weller have been familiar to the grain trade as manufacturers of high grade machinery. During this period most of the large, as well as the smaller Elevators have depended on us for their elevating, conveying and power transmitting machinery.

That it has served its purpose well, is attested by the fact that when an elevator increased its capacity, Webster or Weller machinery was usually specified.

Because it is better fitted and more carefully designed it reduces installation costs and difficulties; also reduces renewal and repair bills.

A Few of Our Products

Apron Conveyors	Elevator Boots	Power Shovels
Belt Conveyors	Elevator Casing	Car Pullers
Chain Conveyors	Elevator Heads	Dock Spouts
Mixing Conveyors	Bag Elevators	Pulleys
Screw Conveyors	Elevator Spouts	Hangers
Bucket Elevators	Malleable Chain	Sprockets
Elevator Buckets	Friction Clutches	Gears
Etc.		

Whether you plan a large or small elevator, or add a new unit, the experience of Webster and Weller Engineers is available for the asking.

For equipment plans for your project, consult with us.

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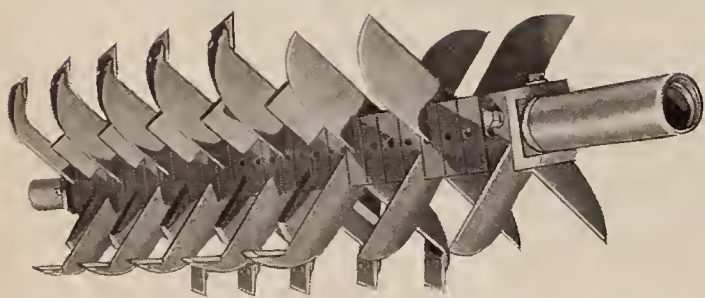
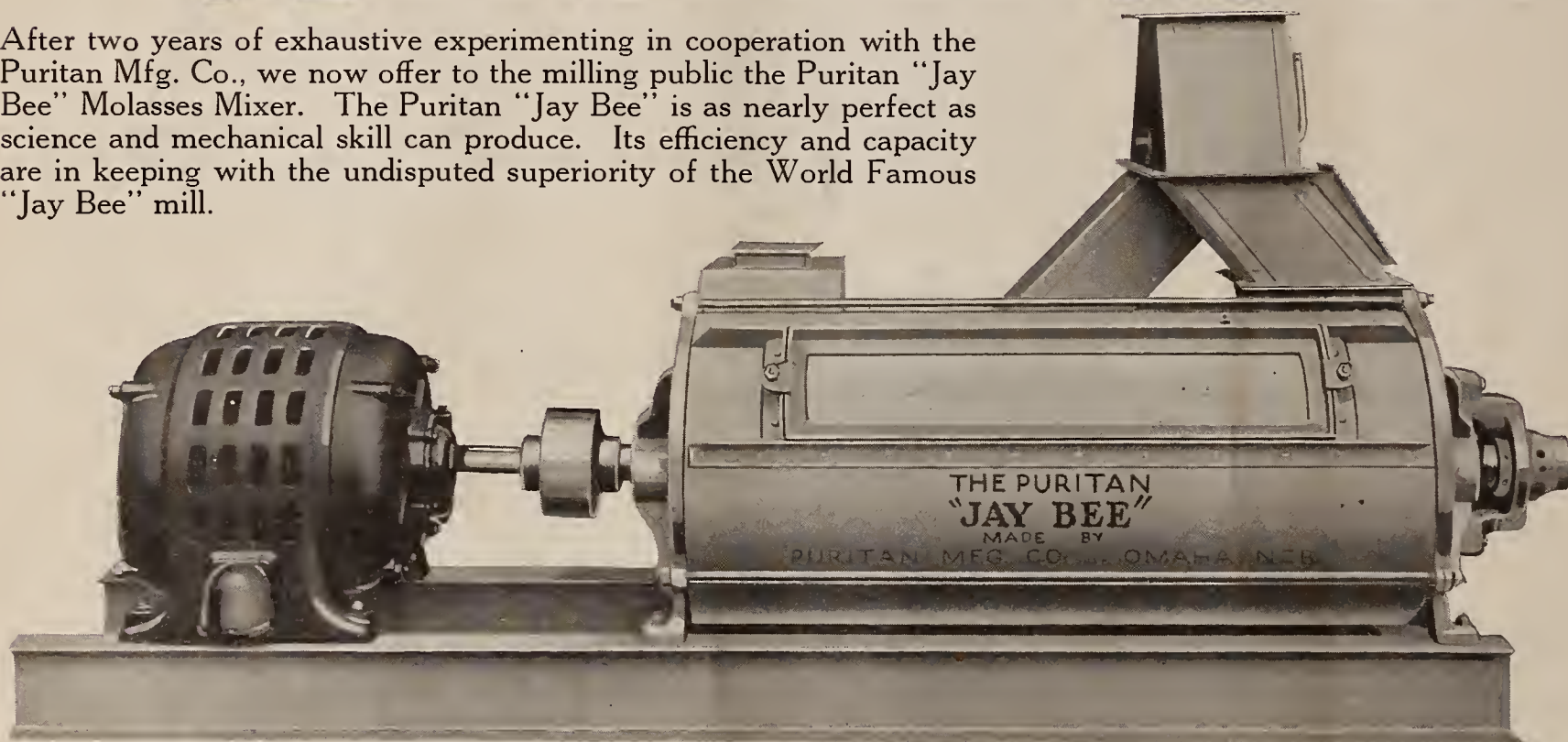
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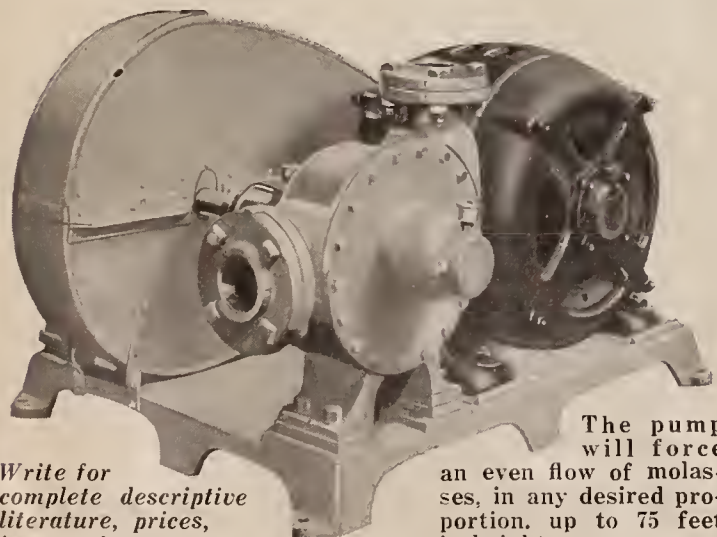
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Announcing The Puritan "JAY BEE" Molasses Mixer

After two years of exhaustive experimenting in cooperation with the Puritan Mfg. Co., we now offer to the milling public the Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer. The Puritan "Jay Bee" is as nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous "Jay Bee" mill.



A 36 inch hollow shaft with 64 holes for the molasses to come through, and 28 knife-blades beaters insure a perfect mixture of the molasses and feed—without balling.



Write for complete descriptive literature, prices, terms, etc.

The pump will force an even flow of molasses, in any desired proportion, up to 75 feet in height.

The Puritan "Jay Bee" will make a uniform mixture, in proportions up to 50% molasses, without balling the molasses, in temperatures down to 20 below zero, without applying heat to the molasses.

Plymouth Milling Co., LeMars, Iowa, have had the Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer since January, 1928. Since then they have handled 21 cars of molasses, making a double profit: on the molasses, and on the feed with which it was mixed.

Johnson Milling Co., Fremont, Nebr., handled 40 cars of molasses in 13 months; they grind their feed with a "Jay Bee" and mix their molasses with the Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer.

SWEET FEED NOW IN ITS OWN

The sweet feed business is here to stay. The demand for sweet feed is increasing every day. With the Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer and the "Jay Bee" mill you are assured greater profits than ever before in the history of feed grinding.

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Still the undisputed champion—as proved by the fact that one miller now owns and operates six 75 H.P.D.C. "Jay Bee" Model W Mills after a competitive test which included four of the better makes of mills.

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REPUBLIC

Grain Elevator Belting

Whether it's used in a terminal or line elevator—a feed mill—flour mill or cereal plant, for elevating or conveying, Republic Rubber Belts will operate economically because of Republic's experience.



IF YOU first inquire into the actual service records of all brands of mechanical rubber goods you will eventually buy Republic. But it is only fair to mention that Republic's success in placing high grade merchandise on the market at competitive prices has been partly due to efficient distributor handling. And since an Industrial Supply Distributor can serve a consumer even more effectively in keeping down costs, it is suggested you use every facility he offers. Ask your distributor about Republic rubber.

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Belting - Packing - Hose
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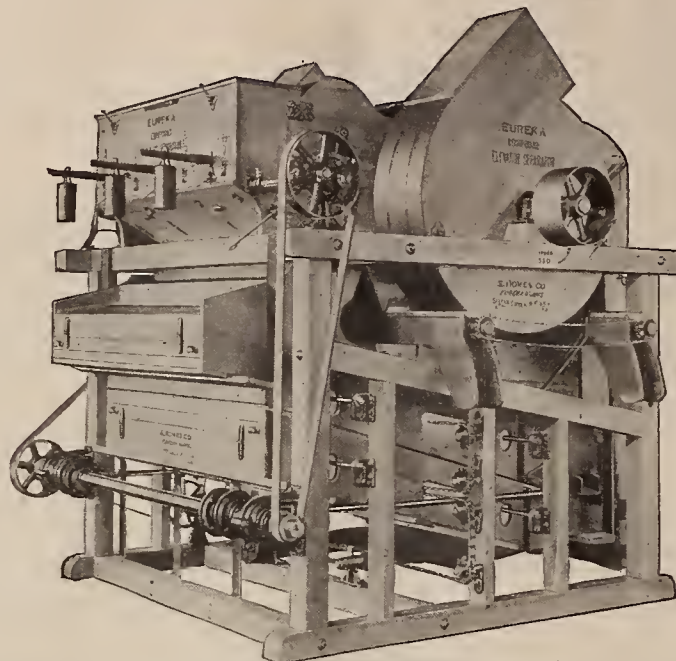


REPUBLIC means
the Best Mechanical
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"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



Twelve of these machines are included in the contract awarded us by Quaker Oats Co. Each Separator is equipped with ball-bearings and ball-bearing eccentrics.

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"Eureka" or "Invincible" Elevator Separators of large capacity have been specified for the following jobs:—

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Burlington Elevator Co., Omaha, Nebr.
Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
W. J. Lawther Mills, Dallas, Texas
Marshall Hall Grain Corp., St. Louis, Mo.
H. C. Cole Mfg. Co., Chester, Ill.
Evans Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Dodge City Flour Mills, Dodge City, Kans.
Hays City Flour Mills, Hays, Kans.
Farmers Grain Co., Tulia, Texas
Farmers Grain Co., Hart, Texas
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P. O. Box 3127,
Seattle, Wash.

Canadian Representatives: Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., 50 Front St., E., Toronto, 2, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

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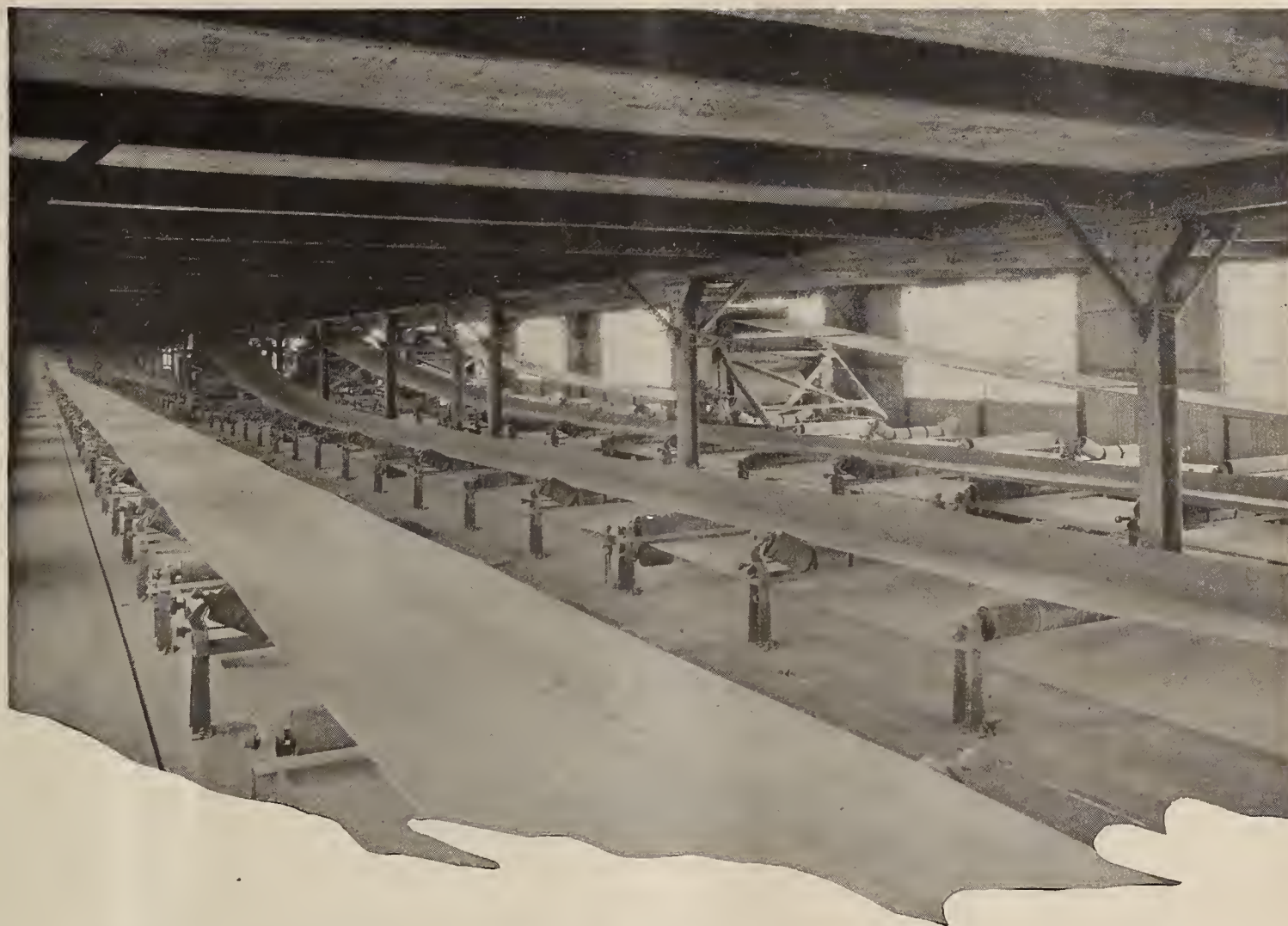
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"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane London E. C. 3, England

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Webster grain handling equipment is invariably specified or recommended by successful builders of grain elevators because they know that Webster equipment will live up to the high standard demanded. The correct method for handling grain and the right equipment with which to do it—both with reference to volume and cost—can be supplied by Webster engineers. With the experience of a half-century in solving grain handling problems in

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ETC.

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In every department of grain elevator equipment Webster engineers have answered problems of handling and storage, now a common practice.

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WEBSTER

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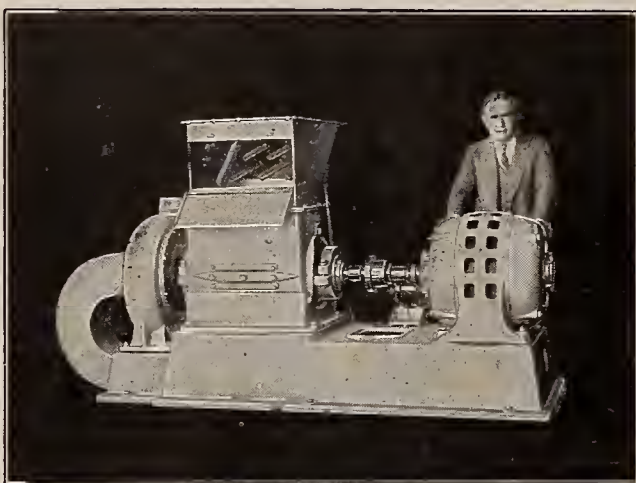
2257 lbs. thru a 1-16

This many pounds of oats were ground in 1 hour on a No. 3 Super MIRACLE ACE HAMMER MILL using only 50 hp.

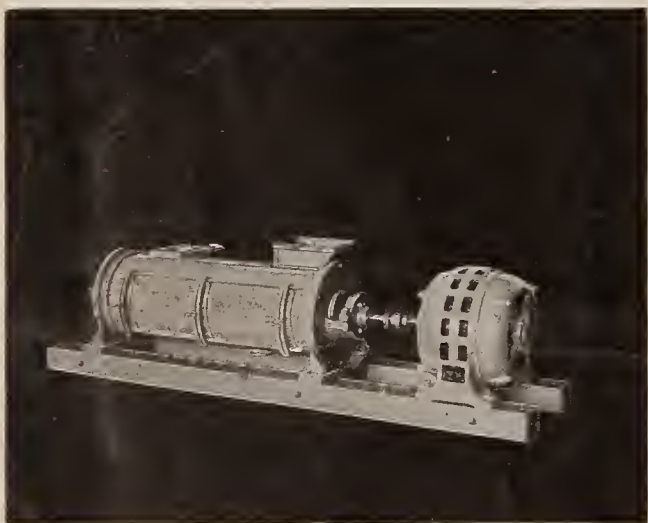
Our No. 5 Super MIRACLE ACE direct connected to a 75 hp. motor will do 50% more than the No. 3 Super.

No other hammer mill, at any time or any place, ever approached these figures, nor can they approach them with their present design.

The MIRACLE ACE HAMMER MILL has in every test always outground every other hammer mill, we will put a MIRACLE ACE in competition with any hammer mill.



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Is revolutionizing the manufacture of sweet feed. This new patented process, protected under the Agee patents, the only successful way of handling cold molasses, stands all alone, there is nothing like it.

The MIRACLE MOLASSES PROCESS makes sweet feeds much cheaper and makes them of better quality than they can be made in any other way.

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Let us send one of our demonstrating trucks to your place and show you how easy we can put molasses in your own feeds with this wonderful process.

Our booklet, the "MIRACLE ACE HAMMER MILL," describes this mill, and our "MIRACLE SWEET FEED PROCESS" booklet tells you all about the Molasses Process, either or both will be sent you on request.

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Soaring Skyward!

WERE it within the realm of reason or possibility, The M. A. Long Company, builders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Grain Elevator, would like to place, as a graphic example, the silos of this mammoth structure end on end. They would form a cylindrical column reaching three-and-a-half miles into the sky. If you could stand on this massive pillar of concrete, at night, the beacons of the city of Baltimore, below, would be barely discernible. Such is the magnitude of grain elevator construction done by The M. A. Long Company.

Whether a huge grain elevator, or kindred structure--whatever the building project--the Long organization can design and construct it for you.

Large and small construction problems assume the same importance to The M. A. Long Company.

For the last decade, this experienced group of engineers have set construction standards which have resulted in the phenomenal growth of this organization, and recognition unparalleled in the annals of concrete construction.



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Manchester Ship Canal Elevator
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Capacity 1,500,000 Bushels
Completed 1914



Buenos Aires Elevator Co.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Capacity 750,000 Bushels
Completed 1920



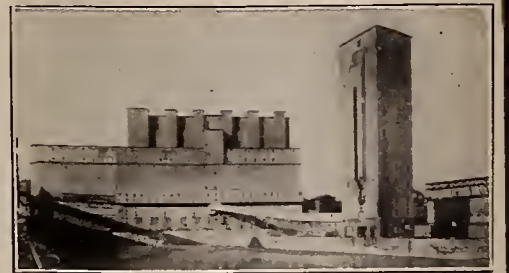
John S. Metcalf Co. Grain Elevator Engineers



Chicago & North Western Railway Elevator
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Capacity 10,000,000 Bushels
Completed 1920

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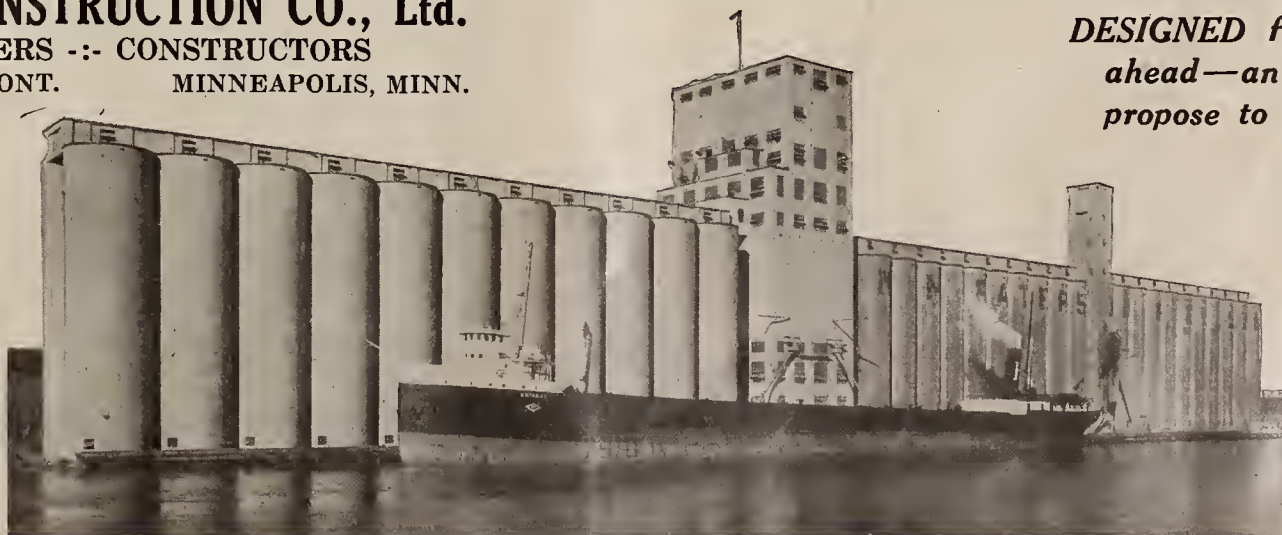
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2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

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*DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we
propose to maintain.*

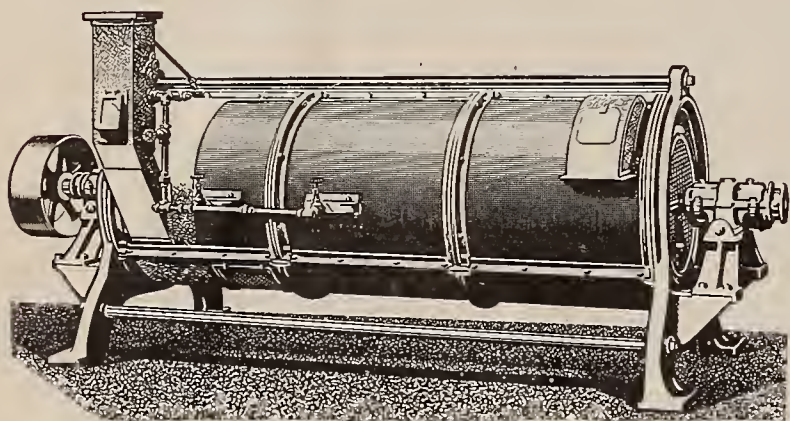
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with

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WOLF WASHERS

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Elevator operators who have installed Wolf Wheat Washers are “Cleaning-up” literally as well as figuratively. Users of the new single-cylinder model say that it is a most efficient and economical smut remover, and a very profitable investment.

Within the past month three of the largest size machines have been shipped to a well known grain company to supplement other Wolf Washers that have proved their worth.

For operators who would benefit by the profitable experience of their brothers in the field, we have available interesting facts and figures contained in surveys made by the A. C. Nielsen Co., research engineers. These unbiased reports were made in grain terminals in several parts of the country and show detailed operating costs of the Wolf Washer and profitable benefits resulting from its use.

Just indicate on the coupon below which surveys you would like to study. They will be sent without any obligation.

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Manufacturers of a complete line of flour and feed mill machinery.

Offices and Representatives throughout the United States.

THE WOLF COMPANY, 68 Commerce Street, Chambersburg, Pa. Please send surveys, as checked below, giving true facts and figures on the washing of smutty wheat.

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☐ Pacific Coast Terminal
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Name

Address

City

State

A balanced mineral

such as YEASTOMINERAL is claiming the attention of the sweet feed manufacturer. They realize that Limestone, Bonemeal and Rock Phosphate and like mined products are not available and not balanced.

HOOSIER YEASTOMINERAL prevents nutritional abortion in dairy cattle by furnishing minerals in the right balance. It does the work. Your feeds are not balanced until you use this mineral. Four pounds of Yeast is used in this feed.

Write us for more information.

Hoosier Mineral Feed Company
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SOLD BY ALL
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All Metal Steam Dryer

IN SUCCESSFUL USE 40 YEARS DRYING

CORN MEAL, HOMINY, BREWERS' GRITS AND MEAL, AND ALL CEREAL PRODUCTS. ALSO SAND, COAL DUST, GRAPHITE, CLAY, ORES, ETC.

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Humphrey Elevator Co.

800 Division St. Faribault, Minn.

Men do more when they ride instead of climb

Men do more when they
ride instead of climb

Save Time and Energy

If you have occasion to convert grain weights into their equivalents of bushels, you will find all calculations worked out for you in

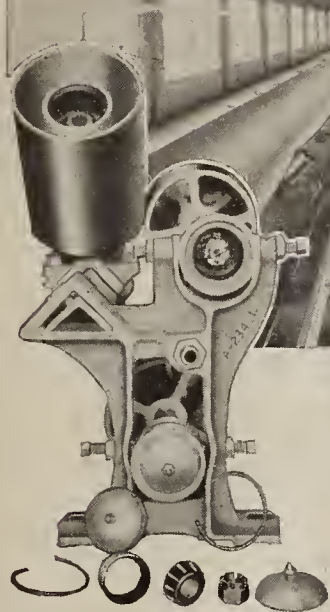
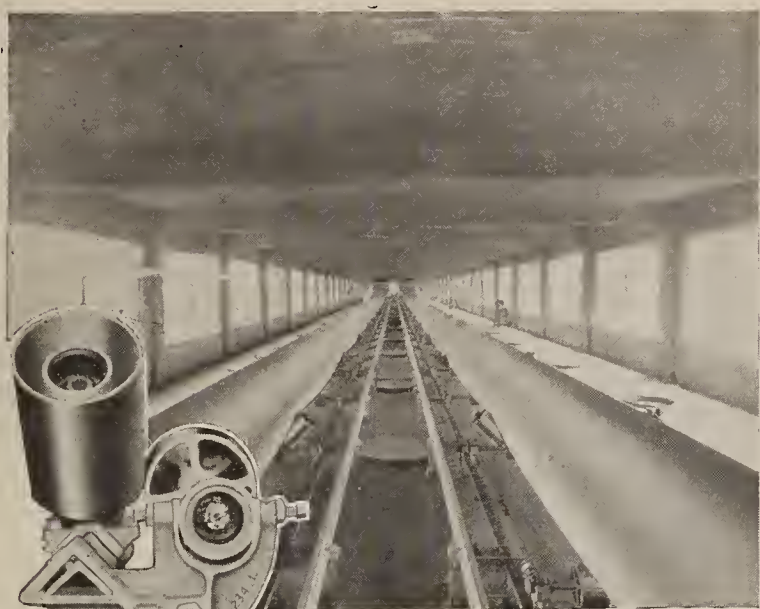
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Price \$1.00

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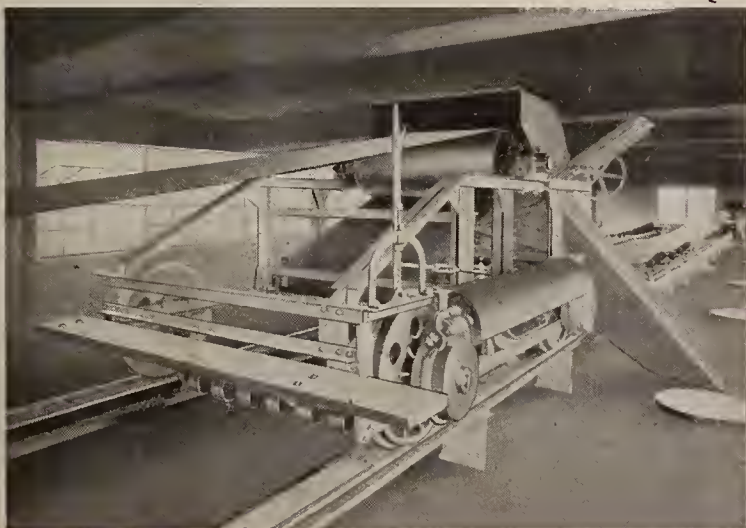


EHR SAM TIMKEN-EQUIPPED CONVEYOR INSTALLATIONS

THE illustration above shows an "Ehrsam" Timken bearing-equipped conveyor—and the lower illustration shows an "Ehrsam" heavy duty self-propelling tripper—both just recently installed in an addition to a large southwestern elevator. Additional "Ehrsam" equipment was installed too. For the name "Ehrsam" stands for quality elevator equipment in the industry.

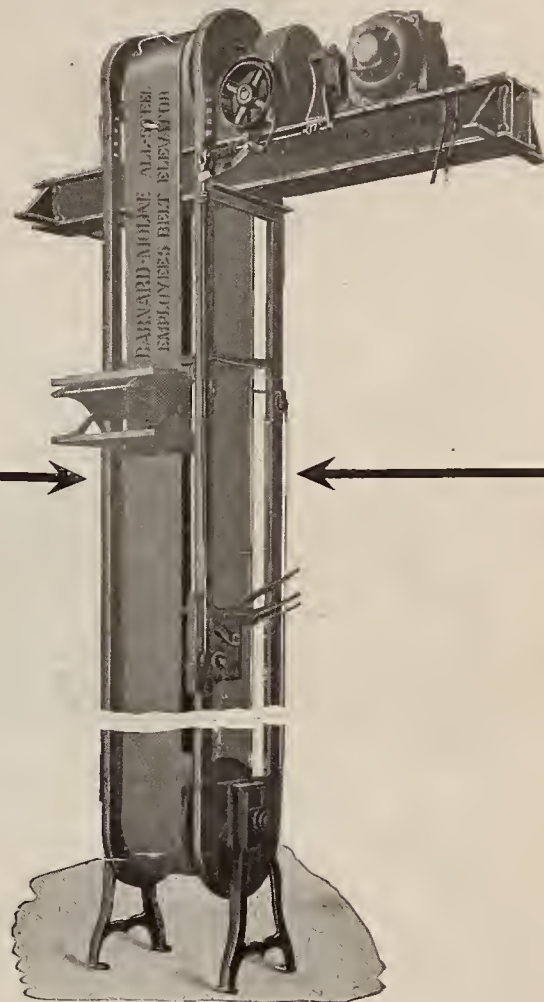
J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. ENTERPRISE, KANS.

Manufacturers of Machinery for flour mills, Cement Plaster Mills, Grain Elevators, Salt Plants, Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems, Fertilizer Factories, Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying equipment.



SAVING
or
CONSERVING

TIME
ENERGY = PROFITS
HEALTH



Barnard-Moline Employees Belt or Service Elevator

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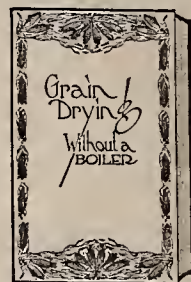
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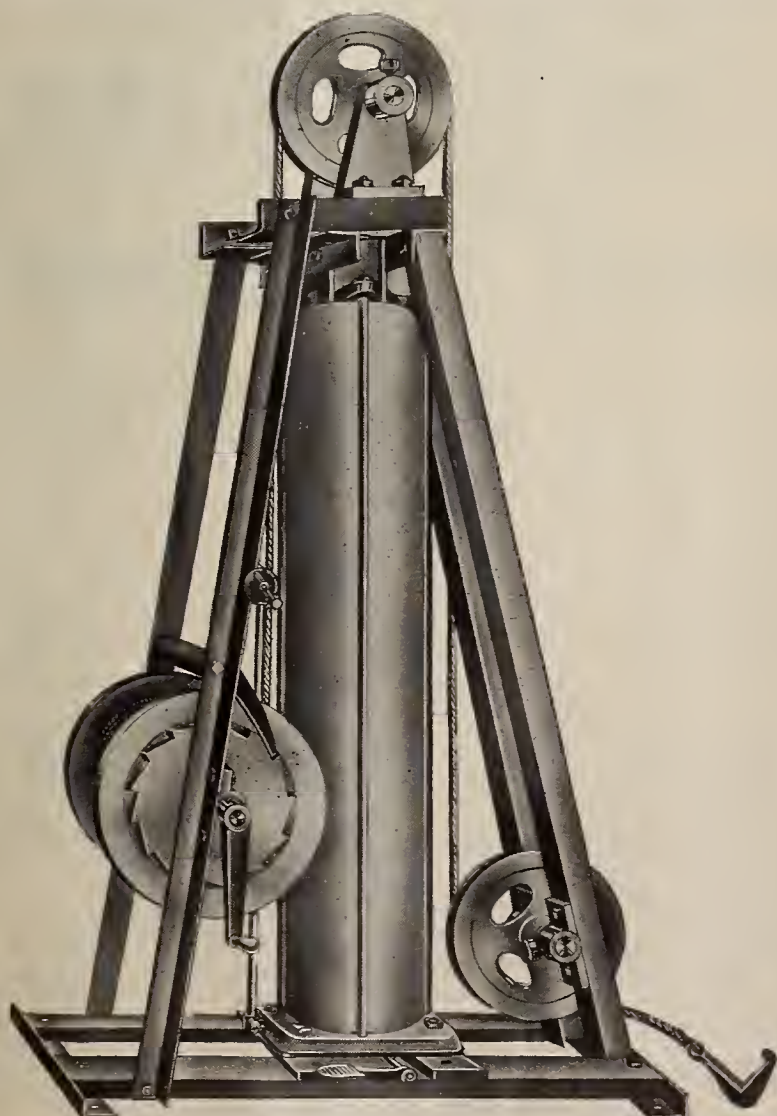
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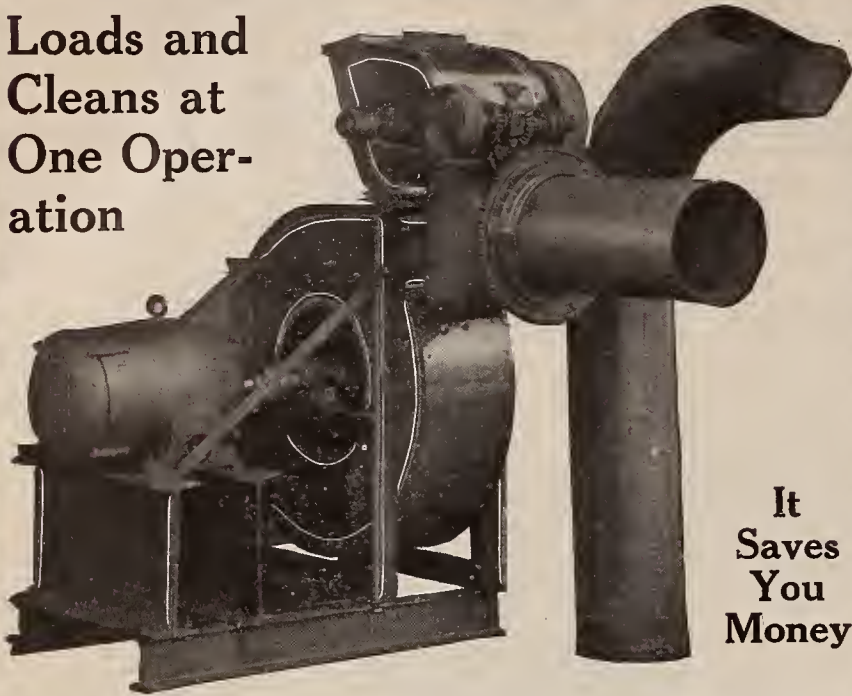
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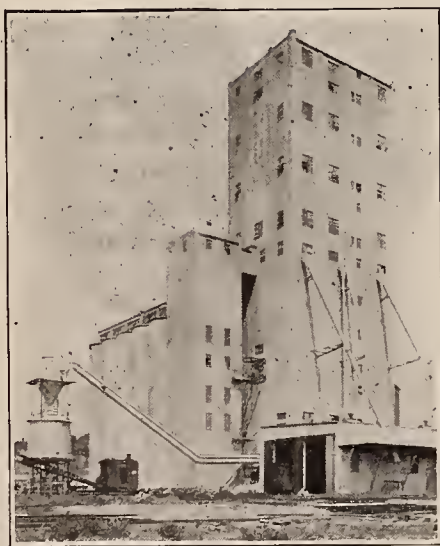
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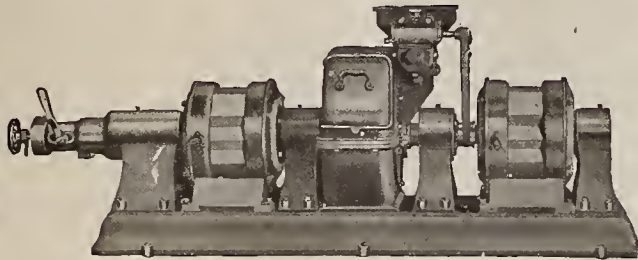
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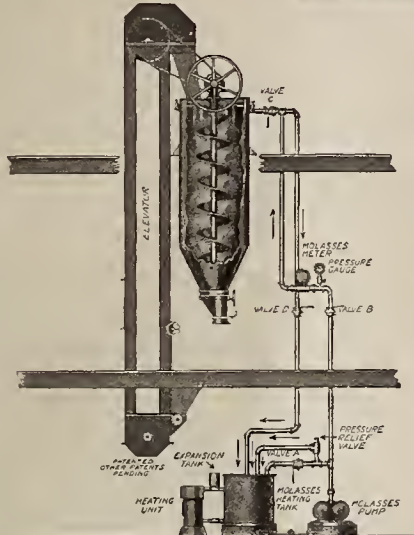
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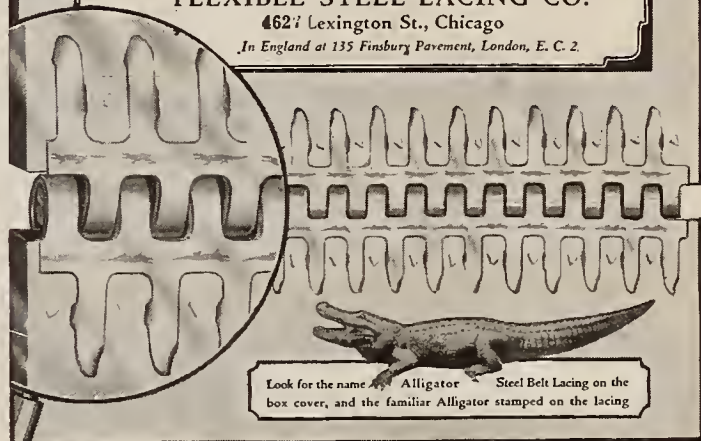
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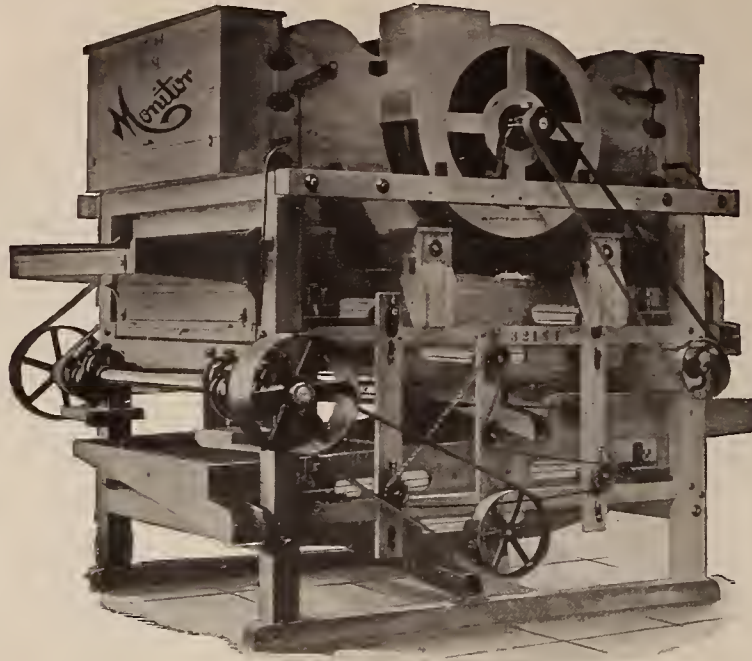
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Official paper of the Grain Dealers' National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association.

Established in 1882.



Published on the fifteenth of each month by Mitchell Bros. Publishing Co., 431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. English and Foreign subscription, \$1.75 per year.

Established in 1882.

VOL. XLVIII

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 15, 1929

NO. 1

New Wheat Initiates New Kansas House

375,000-Bushel Elevator, Jointly Owned By Two Grain Firms, Helps Stem Tide of 1929 Combine-Wheat

KANSAS, in the heart of the great western grain belt, is still trying to catch up with the speedy wheat movement caused by the widespread use of the combine-harvester. While the situation has been relieved, somewhat, by the program of elevator building that has been going on in that and the surrounding states affected, there is considerable construction work just being completed to further relieve the situation.

It is well known that in the sections where the combine was introduced, wheat harvesting was put on a mass production basis—the prairies became veritable agriculture factories—the farmer became head mechanic of as masterly-constructed a piece of machinery as any this decade has produced.

This new machine, too, did something more than raise a tremendous fuss. Whole fields of grain disappeared within the belly of the metal monster in a heretofore unbelievably short time. It changed the entire status of harvesting in the regions where it was introduced. A job, which before required months of steady effort, was now done with ease in the space of a few weeks. It is still a matter of debate as to whether or not this unexpected increase in harvesting speed is a blessing. Time, only, can settle that matter, and neither our head, nor that of any other individual, no matter how expert, can predict with any degree of success, the outcome of the problem. The point we have in mind, however, is this; it has obvious advantages—it has bred some bad habits—it has created some new needs.

Among these, and not the least important, is the obvious necessity for more storage space in the wheat fields. The increasing use of the combine harvester in the Kansas wheat fields has done two things; it has somewhat retarded the date of cutting and it has brought about a condition whereby a tremendous volume of wheat arrives at the grain stations on or about the same date. This condition has made increasing demands on the elevator storage space in, and near, the wheat fields.

Further, this condition was largely responsible for the organizing and incorporating of a new elevator company at Hutchinson, Kas. Hutchinson, 40 miles northwest of Wichita, on the banks of the

Arkansas River, is in the heart of the Kansas wheat producing territory, and is the natural terminal for the major portion of the Dark Hard Red Turkey wheat, which is raised in the adjoining counties. Besides this, there are four flour milling companies in Hutchinson, and these mills have a total capacity of 5,300 barrels of flour a day. To provide wheat for the milling of this much flour, obviously, then, a large amount of storage capacity in Hutchinson is needed. When the mills are operating on a

and operating a grain elevator at Hutchinson. After careful planning and a thorough consideration of the proposition, in August of 1928, the Midwest Grain Company and the L. H. Petit Grain Company organized and incorporated the Grain Belt Elevator Company.

In line with these plans, a favorable location at Nelson Street, adjacent to the right-of-way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was secured. This site is also in such position as to make the tracks of two other railroads, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific, available to it.

The Midwest Grain Company and the L. H. Petit Grain Company elected from among their staffs the following men: President, G. D. Estes; vice-president, L. H. Petit; treasurer, J. J. Koelsch, and secretary, A. W. Estes. These men, a short while after formation of the new company, awarded the contract for construction of a modern, reinforced concrete elevator to a prominent Kansas City construction company. The house, a fine, imposing structure of 375,000 bushels' capacity, is now complete and ready to receive the 1929 grain crop.

The workhouse of the new Grain Belt Elevator is 39 feet wide, 43 feet long, and 160 feet high. The storage is contained in eight tanks and five interstice bins. Each of the tanks is 100 feet high and 23 feet in diameter. Additional storage capacity is provided by 20 workhouse bins. The total storage capacity of the house is divided between tanks and workhouse as follows: tanks and interstice bins, 275,000 bushels; workhouse, 100,000 bushels' capacity, is now complete capacity of 15 cars daily and a shipping capacity of 30 cars daily.

One Eureka cleaner, manufactured by S. Howes Company of Silver Creek, N. Y., is sufficient to provide for the cleaning needs of the plant. It has a capacity of 2,500 bushels per hour.

The mill derives its power from eight modern, electric motors of from three to 60-horsepower. Automatic starters feature the operation control. Ample car handling facilities are provided by the 25-horsepower Weller Car Puller. Among the transmission agents are a 30-foot Texrope and a 30-foot Link Belt Chain, the latter a product of the Link



GRAIN BELT ELEVATOR, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

full production schedule, they consume about 25,000 bushels of wheat daily. Add to this need for storage space, the greatly increased demand created by the combine, and it is quite logical to assume that Hutchinson is, by fact, a markedly good town in which to build a grain elevator.

Basing predictions for the success of their contemplated operations on these facts, two well-established Hutchinson grain firms decided to organize a company for the purpose of constructing

Belt Company, whose main plant is located in Chicago.

There are two belt conveyors; one, 350 feet by 36 inches, is located over the tanks, the other, 350 feet by 30 inches, is in operation directly under the tanks. The conveyors on this job are a product of the Diamond Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio. The unloading of grain is accomplished with the aid of two Weller type care shovels. Two 2,500 bushel hopper scales take measure of the day's intake of grain.

The principal grains handled by this 375,000-bushel elevator are wheat, corn, milo maize and kafir corn. And, were you right on the scene at this minute, we would probably find the harvested grain, from the surrounding counties in and around Hutchinson, being hauled to initiate its newly born bins.

SHORT OF CHEMICALS, RUSSIANS FACE SMUT PLAGUE

On the average, approximately 10 per cent of the Russian cereal crop is lost through smut infection, according to a statement of the Director of the Research Laboratory of the Russian Commissariat of Agriculture. Almost all grain crops are subject to the infection, the extent of which varies from a few tenths of 1 per cent to 30 per cent and more. An infection of as much as 45 per cent of the wheat crop was observed in 1927 in the southern districts of Ukraine. Wheat, oats and millet are particularly susceptible to the infection. Treatment of seed against the fungus has only recently developed on a large scale in U. S. S. R. Approximately 400,000 short tons of seed were treated last year and it is expected that double that amount will be treated this year, but this is still considered entirely insufficient. Shortage of necessary chemicals is an obstacle to a wider extension of such operations. The seriousness of the problem may be gathered from the fact that practically all warehouses in North Caucasus are said to be infected.

STATE ELEVATOR SEEMS WHITE ELEPHANT TO GOVERNOR

"Without experience in the grain and milling business, or professed genius in industrial management, I am sure no one expects success of me where others have failed."

Governor George F. Shafer, of North Dakota, has issued this somewhat pessimistic statement in connection with the new responsibility of his office which seems to trouble him most. Recognizing the increasing criticism of the state's management of the terminal elevator and mill property at Grand Forks, Governor Shafer absolves himself of any blame for the present situation by these remarks:

I am sorry that the (Non-Partisan) League majority of the senate has seen fit to defeat the mill and elevator commission bill. This is especially regrettable in view of the fact that the question of policy incorporated in this bill was twice approved by the people in the elections of 1928 when that question was a major issue. The mandate of the voters in favor of putting the management of the state mill and elevator in the hands of a commission instead of the governor, was clear and unmistakable. I am sure that the next legislature will not fail to carry this meritorious principle into effect.

In the meantime, I shall, of course, continue the operation of the industry as required by law and will give it the best business management of which I am capable. This big institution, involving the investment of over \$4,500,000 and confronted with many difficult administrative problems, deserves to be under the management of persons who are not charged with other official duties.

It is obvious that the governor cannot personally give to this business the time and attention it properly requires without neglecting other equally important duties. This I do not propose to do. I shall give to its management as much time as I can, consistent with the proper performance of the other duties imposed by law upon the office of governor.

I make no promise nor prediction of improved financial results.

VETOES STORAGE RATE CUT

Veto of the bill reducing legal rates for storing grain in elevators, effected last month by Governor Shafer, of North Dakota, represents official endorse-

ment of the present law which allows 20 days of free storage. If grain is not sold within 20 days, 1/20 of a cent per bushel per day may be charged retroactively from date of delivery to elevator.

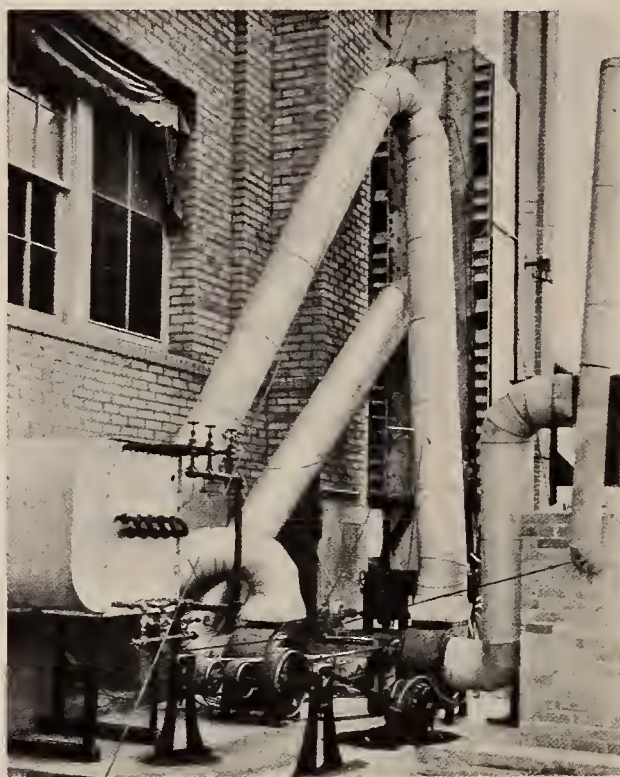
The vetoed bill would have cancelled the retroactive clause, and made the legal charge 1/40 of a cent per day.

"EFFECTS OF WHEAT DRYING UPON MILLING AND BAKING PROPERTIES"

In Bulletin No. 66, issued by the State Department of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn., R. C. Sherwood, director of the State Testing Mill, Minneapolis, pins to paper some findings that will well merit study by all of us interested in that problem.

Drying of wheat on a commercial scale to lower the moisture content within a range that is safe for storage has been a common practice for many years. Previous investigations hold that the moisture content of wheat determines largely whether or not it is safe for storage. Because of previous considerations, the Federal grain standards specify 14 per cent moisture as the maximum for No. 1 Hard Red Spring wheat.

The fundamental principle involved in most of



HESS DRIER USED IN THE COMBINE-WHEAT
EXPERIMENT AT MINNEAPOLIS

the driers current in this and other countries, is the passage of hot air through a tower containing the grain which flows downward continuously by gravity or is dumped in batches after being subjected to the hot air for a sufficient length of time.

There are two types of grain driers in general use in Canada and the United States, they differ, primarily, in the method of heating the air. In one, air is heated by being passed over steam radiators. This is known as the steam drier or indirect method of drying. In the other type, the other source of heat is coal or coke. In this method, hot flue gases are drawn from the burning fuel in the furnace, diluted and cooled to the expressed temperature with outside air, the mixture of flue gas and air then being forced through the grain. This is known as the direct method. The bulletin states that a study was undertaken to determine the effects, if any, of drying, by the two different methods, upon the milling and baking quality of wheat, in comparison with tests of natural or undried wheat. The Hess Warming and Ventilating Company of Chicago, Ill., supplied the drier chosen for this experiment. The Hess drier was assembled at the State Testing Mill, in a convenient spot adjoining the mill, and then enclosed in a fire-proof building. It was designed to accommodate 50 to 100 bushels in a single test. Hess equipment was used for the experiments in both the direct and

indirect methods of drying which were under investigation.

In the mass of findings reported, it was decided that both the indirect and the direct methods for drying were satisfactory on a commercial scale under the conditions of these experiments. Further, while it was not possible to make comparisons with undried wheat, the flours produced from wheat that had been dried by both methods showed markedly little differences in baking properties. And, it was further claimed, these flours, dried by the two methods, produced bread of the first quality. Both laboratory small-scale bakes and the larger commercial bakes, with 50 pounds of flour, in the latter gave evidence that the baking quality of the flour dried by that method was of a highly satisfactory quality.

In the experiments conducted, there was ample substantiation of the belief that the conditions of drying by continuous flow with both the indirect and direct methods, were not responsible for recognizable damage to wheat, from the standpoint of milling and baking properties.

There is evidence that the batch method of drying is more difficult to control and, therefore, more hazardous for wheat drying, although the wheat dried by this method yielded flour of good baking properties.

The bulletin would have us understand that the results of these drying tests do not warrant specific or general conclusions regarding the use of the direct method of drying. Evidence of a reliable nature, however, is presented that leaves little room for doubt that drying of wheat can be carried on by the direct method under the conditions of these tests, without injurious effects upon the milling or baking properties of the wheat. The bulletin states, further, that from the data collected, in these tests, no evidence of a conclusive nature is available to show the effects of high-sulphur coke or anthracite coal. It is, however, apparent that low sulphur coke is preferable, and it is doubtful whether anthracite coal should be used, unless thorough tests show that it does not cause damage.

Another important finding of the series was that tests demonstrated that the flours from the wheat dried by both methods yielded bread fully as good as that from the undried wheat flour. Baking tests on a commercial scale showed practically the same baking quality for the dried wheat flours as for the undried. In the final summary of the bulletin, it is concluded that the conditions of drying by continuous flow of wheat with both the indirect and direct methods were not responsible for recognizable damage to the wheat, from the standpoint of milling and baking properties. Loaf volume of bread was practically the same for the two methods of drying when flours of the same description were compared.

TESTING THE HEATING OF COMBINE WHEAT

By L. DUNCAN

An experiment of interest to the grain and milling world is being carried on this summer, at the state agricultural experiment station, at Hays, Kan.

Under the supervision of L. C. Aichers, superintendent of the station, and with the aid of 11 500-bushel bins, built especially for the purpose, equipped with self-registering thermometers, an exhaustive investigation will be made to get at the facts in the controversy about combined grain heating.

The elevator man and the miller, brought up on the elaborate post-harvest treatment of wheat, early had their opinion of this new speed and its effect on the state of the wheat berry. They talked a lot about moisture and the grain heating, in the bin.

The wheat farmers generally, thought that they bore down a little hard on that pedal and said so. They liked the fast dealing combine. The way it grabs the head, shakes out the wheat and shoots it straight to the elevator, and figuratively into the miller's hopper, indulging in no side motions, is much more popular than the old sweating wheat in

the stack process, that was the approved method in grandfather's day.

So a debate has waged, for four years now, ever since the coming of the combine. And of this controversy has come an experiment, a step forward in advance of the rest of the world, in the biggest business on earth—the business of wheat!

The question has to do with the fundamentals in one of the big problems among scientists—that having to do with latent and specific heat. All material things have latent heat and the step from latent to specific heat may not be the only factor in the bridge between inanimate things, but it is unquestionably part of the connecting structure.

Now Kansas has called in Science as a helpmeet. The grain, harvested in the hard dough stage, fills the first bin. The filling of the other bins will follow at regular intervals. If any grain shows excessive

heat it will, of course, be turned, that no material loss may result, from the experiment.

The station will try out, among other implements, the new windrow-harvester, the machine that throws stalk and head into a central windrow where it dries before the pick-up, attached to the combine, gets to it. Grain harvested in this way will also go through the bin heat-test.

And at the end of the chapter, the truth about the heating of combined wheat—a vital factor in great prairie wheat sections—will be known. The self-registering thermometers will visibly record, hour by hour, the state of the particular lot of wheat. When it is finished, every chemical change that has taken place, in that little brown berry will have been definitely recorded. The exact hour of the change will have been definitely established—and how!

The English Grain Grading System As Described in a Recent Report by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Continued from Page 721, June Issue

IN CONSIDERING the question of systematic grading and its possible application in this country, recent experience in Canada and the United States must be regarded as significant. That the utility of the wheat grading system in the United States is diminishing and the system of sale by sample increasing in importance may, perhaps, be accounted for by the falling off in export trade; on the other hand, as previously noted, it seems equally probable that it is mostly, if not entirely, due to the emphasis now being laid by buyers on one factor, namely, "strength" as indicated by protein content. It is possible, indeed probable, if American experience is any guide, that if grading, as commonly practiced abroad, were applied indiscriminately to all kinds of home-produced grain, the best lots would still be bought on a sample basis. This would be specially true of malting barley. Indeed, wherever manufacturing (milling, malting, etc.) is carried on in proximity to the source of supplies, the manufacturer generally prefers to select from samples those individual lots best suited for his purpose. That is not to say, however, that a grading system is unsuited to or unnecessary in the trade; rather does it suggest that the customary method of grading grain lays insufficient emphasis on those points to which buyers attach most importance and that some adjustment is desirable in order that the grades may more usefully reflect trade requirements.

Clearly, if at any time, the physical assembling and bulking of large quantities of home-produced grain should become generally feasible, then in order to facilitate storage arrangements, to admit of individual farmers being paid on the basis of quality, and to market the grain in lots of uniform type and quality, it would be necessary to institute a series of fixed standards for the home product. There should be little difficulty in defining workable standards for home-grown wheat, oats and feeding barley, but, in the case of malting barley, the task would present considerable practical difficulty.

Although a grading system is a commercial necessity when supplies are assembled and bulked, it may, nevertheless, be a commercial advantage to to have fixed and well-recognized grades even when grain customarily moves into distributive channels direct from the farms; in such circumstances, the grade of any particular lot could be determined by the authoritative examination of samples drawn and sealed in the presence of representatives of both buyer and seller. The home grain trade is not yet ready, however, for the institution of a system of standards which can be defined on paper, partly because the physical assembly of supplies only takes place to a limited extent and partly because, as business is done at present, except in the case of local sales, buyers

and sellers are never present together with the grain at any point where joint sampling of the bulk could take place between the farm and, say, the mill. In order to systematize the quality appraisal of home-produced grain, the right line of development, in the present circumstances, would seem to be to compose, in terms of grain rather than words, the average standard of quality of various kinds and types of home-grown grain in any one season and to regard these seasonal averages as objective standards for the purpose of business.

"F. A. Q."

Obviously, if a "fair average quality" sample existed for home-produced grain of any one kind and type in any one season, a standard would be available which would enable the producer of that type of grain to form some idea of the relative quality of his own supplies. The existence of f. a. q. standards would also facilitate the purchase of that proportion of English grain which is "exported" from producing to consuming areas. It would tend to reduce the possibility of disputes between sellers and buyers or, in the event of dispute, would enable a rapid settlement to be made, since any particular lot of grain would be either above or below the standard. As things are at present, barley sales give rise to most disputes and the trouble is much worse in some seasons than in others. It is difficult to convince the farmer, in every case, that a consignment has been turned down on justifiable grounds. As a rule, the producer accepts any terms the buyer may offer rather than go to arbitration, but he often feels that he is being "done," especially if prices have fallen in the interval between sale and delivery. Disputes also arise with wheat and oats, but the margin of price in dispute is never so great as in barley.

It is often asserted that the value of each separate lot of home-grown grain is not determined solely by its relative quality, but depends largely on the individual tastes and requirements of the different types of users, and that, on this account, the grain in any particular price group would not show any consistent relation to an average sample. This is to some extent true, particularly in the case of malting barley; nevertheless, it would probably be of assistance to the producer if, as a preliminary to the establishment of "fair average quality" standards for English grain, a series of representative samples classified according to price—say four or five groups of barley and three of wheat and oats respectively—were collected and exposed in various corn markets throughout the country. The collection of such samples should present no very serious difficulty. In every statutory corn market, for instance, there is already a box in which the corn returns, showing the price and quantity of the purchases made by the merchants, are deposited for collection by the inspector of corn returns. When a merchant buys a farmer's

lot, he marks on the envelope containing the sample the amount bought and the price. He frequently marks a similar envelope for the farmer. Farmers might in every case have a sample so marked and placed in a box for collection as in the case of the corn returns. Samples falling in the same price groups could be mixed each week and a representative average sample drawn for each group for subsequent display in neighboring markets, or in the same market, together with particulars showing the bushel weight, moisture content, germinative capacity, etc., of each sample. At present, only the average price of the previous week for each grain is posted up on a board. This average price doubtless may be taken to correspond with the fair average quality of the district, but it is of very little significance in view of the wide price differences which may exist.

It is possible that, if such a system were introduced, the trade might eventually recognize the standards in making purchases and specify the fair average quality of a group as the minimum standard for delivery to be referred to in any case of dispute. To test the utility of such a suggestion, it might perhaps be tried in connection with a few markets in the eastern counties. It is desirable, however, to emphasize the temporary nature of such an experiment, which should be regarded only as a step towards the making up and definition of some f. a. q. or other standards by agreement between representatives of the farmers and the manufacturing interests concerned. Standards of "good milling wheat," for example, might be made up at the beginning of each season on the basis of samples collected from different parts of the country. Subsequently, a similar attempt might be made by the farmers' representatives to reach agreement with the malting and brewing interests in regard to the minimum standard requirements for barleys corresponding to the different classes of malt, and in conjunction with the milling and provender interests, to adopt accepted f. a. q. standards for milling and feeding barley and for oats. The immediate purpose of having such seasonal standards would be to minimize disputes and provide a definite basis for arbitration when necessary, the ultimate aim being to provide farmers with clearer objectives, to give the trade greater facilities in distribution and manufacturers a more uniform and reliable product as required by modern industrial conditions.

STANDARDIZATION

The National Farmers' Union has, all along, endeavored to assist the merchants by recommending its members to bulk all grain before drawing samples in order to eliminate quality variations within consignments. This is a primary step in any system of improved marketing. Further progress in this direction has recently been made, particularly in regard to barley, by the Norfolk and Suffolk County branches of the National Farmers' Union. These branches introduced schemes in 1928 to improve the system of sampling and issued "guaranteed sample bags" for the use only of those growers who undertook to bulk and mix all grain before sampling and delivering. There has been no attempt, however, to define any standard for home-grown wheat which can compare, in any way, with the standards laid down in the case of imported wheats.

Imported wheats are, in many cases, classified in the country of origin according to type and grade. In North America, for example, the wheats are classified into Spring, Winter, Durum, etc., and each class is subdivided into a series of, it may be, half a dozen different grades on the basis of bushel weight, purity and so on. A system of Government inspection and certification is employed whereby the grain is inspected and the grade allotted at some terminal or quasiterminal point conveniently situated in the line of grain flow. Occasionally, however, without inspecting the whole consignment, the grade may be determined on the basis of a fairly large sample drawn and sealed in the presence of the buyer and seller and forwarded to a central grain inspection office.

In the absence of a grading system, the export

trade of some countries is worked on the basis of a fair average quality standard. To cite the Australian practice, for example, Chambers of Commerce prepare, at the beginning of each season, fair average quality samples to be sent aboard as the standard of the trade. The London Corn Trade Association also makes up a separate f. a. q. standard for practically each exporting country. The samples sent to the Association for use in making up the f. a. q. standard are drawn from shipments at the time of unloading and are sealed in the presence of representatives of both buyer and seller.

TO PROMOTE CONFIDENCE

The standards of quality which govern the trade in imported grain are a great boon to buyers; the fact that there are no such standards in the trade in home-produced grain reacts to its disadvantage. Standards promote confidence and tend to eliminate disputes. The buyer knows what to expect and can arrange his milling practice accordingly. Buying and selling for future delivery become possible and afford some insurance against severe price fluctuations; this, in turn, makes it possible to finance the crop by means of systematic bank credit. With operative standards, market intelligence is much improved, since quotations for various types and qualities of wheat can be differentiated and compared instead of all being placed in one category, as is the case with home-produced grain at the present time.

The disability from which the marketing of home-produced wheat suffers through the absence of defined standards is obvious, but the method of applying a remedy is not. Conditions in this country, as a whole, are not comparable with those existing in the large exporting countries. There the grain for export must be assembled before it is distributed to buyers; here the actual assembly of what takes place to a limited extent in a few districts only, of which the country in the neighborhood of the Wash is the most outstanding instance.

It is necessary to recognize the fact that, in all existing systems of grain standardization, one or other of two conditions is satisfied; either (a) all the grain which is to be allotted a grade or passed as of a certain standard is available at the point of inspection, or (b) a sample from the whole consignment is drawn and sealed in the presence of representatives of both buyer and seller for the purpose of having the standard of quality determined and certified by some central authority. Neither of these conditions, of course, precludes the possibility of buyer and seller mutually agreeing at any point, for their own satisfaction, that any particular lot of wheat is of a certain defined

standard or grade. In the trade in home-produced grain, the conditions usually associated with systematic grading and standardization do not exist; the grain does not pass through "bottle necks" which might be used as points of inspection; and, except in the case of direct delivery to local mills, the buyer and seller are normally never both represented at any one point along with the grain.

Any method of determining standards for native wheat would, therefore, need to be on a different basis from the methods commonly employed. When it comes to choosing the type of standard, the possibility of, or necessity for, a wide range of grades can be ruled out at once. From a milling point of view, all good English wheat is much on a level as regards quality. The large price range between the highest and lowest grades which exists in Canada, for instance, has no parallel in this country. The great bulk of English wheat in a country market usually sells within six pence per hundred-weight above or below the average for the day. One f. a. q. standard for Red and another for White wheats, or, at most, two grades of each and one mixed, in order to admit of some special distinction being made in regard to "Yeoman" wheats, would probably be sufficient to cover all the wheat of good milling quality.

The position in regard to the standardization of home-produced wheat may be looked at in this way. About three-fourths of the wheat sold is either the subject of direct buying between the smaller country or provincial millers and farmers or is destined for poultry feeding, and no one at present seems to feel any compelling need of standardization in regard to these supplies. If, at some future date, standards were applied to all-English flour, which is chiefly manufactured in the smaller inland mills, then, as shown above, it would be desirable to link up these standards with suitable standards for the wheat. The more immediate problem, however, concerns that proportion—about one-quarter of the wheat sold—which leaves the country districts for the large milling centers; some form of quality standardization appears to be essential if this proportion is ever to be increased. It is in the interests of home wheat growers, generally, that a regular and larger market should be secured in this direction. If workable standards for this purpose could be devised, it should not be impracticable to arrange for some form of check supervision at the receiving and distributing end, since the large mills which would use standard grain are located in the six main consuming centers, and those areas of concentration are individually relatively small.

The method of laying down a standard requires to be explored. Preferably, perhaps, a standard should be made up in respect of each season, and the proper parties to make up the standard would seem to be the organizations representing the farmers, merchants and millers respectively. The following method of procedure is suggested. Early in the season, the National Farmers' Union, through its county branches, might take steps to obtain fair average quality samples of different types of wheat, say, White wheat, Yeoman and other Red wheats, and from these make up f. a. q. samples for the country. These f. a. q. samples, having been analyzed in respect to bushel weight, moisture content, purity, etc., the farmers' representatives might meet with the millers' and agree as to what wheat should be accepted as f. a. q. within certain limits, and also agree on a scale of price deductions and premiums for wheat, within the f. a. q. range, which, at the time of delivery, falls either below or above the standard in respect of any particular factor.

Deductions from or additions to the f. a. q. price could be laid down for each half pound difference in bushel weight above or below the f. a. q. standard and for each 1 per cent of moisture content or one-half per cent of impurities, and so on. A standard of this kind implies, of course, that the wheat is otherwise clean, sweet, sound and of good milling quality. With known standards in operation, buyers and sellers could with confidence do business by letter or telegram for immediate or future delivery without having to inspect samples before striking a bargain.

A PROPOSED METHOD

The method of determining the grade or assessing the relation which any particular lot of grain bears to the standard might be as follows:

(a) In the case of grain assembled and bulked, grain could be graded by licensed warehousemen, subject to appeal, if need be, to a central grain inspection authority.

(b) In the case of grain sold and "exported" on the basis of a defined standard, consignments could, in case of complaint, be subjected to an independent inspection and sampling in the consuming centers.

(c) In the case of local sales from farmer to country manufacturer, the grade could be determined from samples taken jointly by the buyer and seller, or their representatives, and forwarded to a central grain inspection office.

This procedure could also apply in the case of barley and oats when recognized standards for these cereals are in operation.

LONDON FIRE DESTROYS AMERICAN GRAIN

One of the most spectacular fires which London, England, has seen for some time, recently destroyed the Fishers' Wharves & Granaries, Ltd., of Rotherhithe. In the granaries was a large quantity of grain belonging to Quaker Oats, Ltd., and others. Large tanks of linseed and other oils for a time made the fire so difficult of control as to threaten the entire neighborhood, and made it necessary to call out most of the fire departments of London.

THE BATAVIA ELEVATOR

By C. HYDE

It is estimated (by ourselves) that Broadway song writers have worn out and thumped to pieces over 1,197 upright pianos in singing the praises of "cotton fields" and their indispensable accessories—"mammies" of Dixie, Alabam and adjoining states.

Why not a popular song, singing of the charm of one of our elevators, with the contented (?) farmer sitting "a-top" a load of his bounteous crop on his way to just such an elevator as is run by the Dovey Brothers in the southern part of Michigan?

A "hefty" stone's throw from one of the prettiest

towns in the state of Michigan, Batavia Center, can be found the Batavia elevator owned and operated by the Dovey brothers: Albert, Frank and Fred. Built in 1900 by the brothers, it is still in excellent condition. The inside is constructed of wood and the outside of concrete. The two good sized tanks



DOVEY BROS. ELEVATOR, BATAVIA CENTER, MICH.

are of concrete, also, stand 34 feet high and have a storage capacity of 12,000 bushels. Original cost of construction of mill and tanks was about \$13,000. Equipment includes one grain separator, an attrition mill, size 24, furnished by Sprout, Waldron &

Co. There are also, a big corn sheller and two scales, one a Fairbanks, the other a B. F. Gump for the necessary weighing of grain. The capacity of the corn sheller is two tons per hour. The mill does custom work only, and, so handles no trade brand or manufactured materials. Three A. C. dynamo, high-powered motors receive their power from a station some four miles away. The principal grains handled by the brothers are wheat, rye, oats and corn. In addition, they run a general store a few feet from the elevator. Fred Dovey is the head miller and operator and both he and his two brothers can be found on the job every day.

\$300,000 FOR GRAIN PRIZES

The best exhibit of Hard Red Spring wheat entered at the World Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held in Regina, Sask., Canada, from July 25 to August 6, 1932, will bring a prize of \$2,500 to its owner. The smallest award is \$50, and the 48 other prizes in the Hard Red class will range from four digits down to the minimum mentioned.

Dealers and growers from at least 30 nations are expected to be present at this grain trade congress which is being sponsored by the Dominion and provincial governments, railways, banks, colleges, and the press. No less than a total of \$300,000 in prizes will be offered for all kinds of grains, according to L. R. Blohm, United States consul in Regina.

Searle Terminal Serves Great Lakes

Three-Million-Bushel Fort William Elevator Possesses
Architectural and Mechanical Excellence

By ALBERT W. MORSE

PROVING that a grain elevator may be architecturally attractive, as well as efficient in its design, Searle Terminal, Ltd., Fort William, Ont., met the additional cost of erecting a plant which deviated considerably from the usual tank construction. The Fegles Construction Company, Ltd., engineers and constructors of the property, succeeded in improving the lake front in a manner which reflects to their own credit and to the advantage of the community. By means of an unusual electric sign, the name of "Searle" is

the water level of Lake Superior, and it measures 63 feet 6 inches by 87 feet 6 inches. Its capacity of 200,000 bushels is divided into 50 bins of various sizes. The cleaning capacity of 18,000 bushels an hour is obtained through the use of 25 machines, 12 of them being Emersons, four No. 11 Monitors, three No. 10 Monitors, with No. 5 Carters, two Emerson seed cleaners, and two No. nine Monitors. Differing from the plan usually followed, these machines are placed to enable a distribution of the grain over batteries, in this way they hasten

istics drive the elevator legs, these motors being geared to oil-immersed reduction units which are direct-connected to the head shafts. Each of the two receiving legs has a capacity of 15,000 bushels an hour, the two shipping legs can handle 25,000 bushels an hour apiece, and eight legs are provided for cleaning.

Winches handled mechanically adjust the two boat spouts, each spout being capable of loading 30,000 bushels an hour. This grain is fed from a pair of large shipping bins, which are immediately below the floor housing the distributing equipment. Garners which have an individual capacity of 3,000 bushels serve the four Fairbanks hopper scales.

Bins ranging in sizes from 5,000 bushels to 25,000 bushels make up the 2,800,000 bushels of storage. Reinforced concrete construction is used throughout. Conveyors are housed in cupolas which extend to the extreme edges of the bins. Trippers take the grain from 42-inch belts, for storage, and, at the bottom of the bins, the grain is placed by loaders onto another set of 42-inch belts. A large amount of light and air is admitted to the basements. A Zeleny system is used.

As the grain is received, it may be taken directly from the scales to a Randolph Direct-Heat Drier, which has a capacity of 1,000 bushels an hour. This equipment is housed in a building which is adjacent to the workhouse. From the drier, the grain may be either stored, cleaned or shipped. Smut may be treated in a wheat washer, and then the grain may be dried.

Other buildings in the group include an office structure, a garage, a transformer sub-station and a welfare building.

A. L. Searle, owner and operator of this latest addition to the elevator colony at the twin ports at the Head of the Lakes, now has acquired control of the Sterling Grain Company and its terminal elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., having a capacity of 1,200,000 bushels. The name of the company has been changed to the Searle Grain Company.

The officers of the new firm which will conduct a general grain and terminal business, are A. L. Searle, president; H. H. Tearse, vice-president and treasurer, and E. W. Ehlert, secretary.



SEARLE ELEVATOR, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., CANADA

flushed effectively to craft approaching Fort William, and to the business district of the town.

Through this new elevator, the Searle organization, which maintains its general offices in Winnipeg, is enabled to co-ordinate the activity of its 250 country elevators which are distributed over the Canadian prairies, and the large volume of grain which reaches the Great Lakes each year from western Canada is more effectively conditioned for transit by boat to eastern points. Grain is the principal product of the western section of the Dominion, and in view of the fact that most of the crop each year is sent to mills other than those situated in the western provinces, the port of Fort William figures prominently in the grain trade.

A. L. Searle, president of Searle Terminal, Ltd., is widely known for his energetic development of the grain trade in Canada. Other officers are N. L. Leach, vice-president; Mr. Gilchrist, treasurer, and S. A. Searle, secretary.

Four railroad tracks are accommodated in the receiving shed, which is built of structural steel and concrete, measuring 86 by 100 feet. The grain is taken through eight pits for unloading, each pit being able to accommodate an entire car load. Other equipment which facilitates the unloading operations consists of mechanical openers for car doors, and grain shovels of an automatic type at the various pits.

Provision in the receiving house is made for car hauling, a drum for pulling controlling the cars on each track. A mechanical arrangement takes the cables out of the shed. Unloading of cars may be accomplished at 10 each hour, and with the exceptionally favorable track layout it is estimated that a small amount of switching is required for handling 200 cars per day.

Workhouse storage of 200,000 bushels is sufficient to care for the two 1,400,000-bushel storage units, since the grain is cleaned as quickly as it is taken in at the receiving shed, and is placed in storage without any delay, making a larger amount of workhouse bin space unnecessary.

The workhouse towers 205 feet seven inches above

the cleaning process. It is possible, also, to re-clean grain in a single operation, eliminating the necessity of re-elevating it.

Electric motors possessing high-torque character-

Hints for the Elevator Millwright

"Big Bill" Davis Blows Up a River and Saves an Elevator:
He Cures a Crazy Water Column

By JAMES F. HOBART

WILD eyed and bareheaded, Ashton Ellston jumped out of his automobile, rushed into the hotel and collared William Davis just as that gentleman was entering the lobby from the dining room.

"Get your hat and come along quick" said Mr. Ellston, seeking to draw Big Bill toward the hotel entrance.

"What's the matter, Mr. Ellston" said Mr. Davis soothingly, and the excited man quieted down enough to tell that the river at his grain elevator, was at flood stage, running banks full or a little more, and was cutting away the bank close to the elevator at the rate of a foot an hour, and was even then, less than 20 feet away from the building. A few questions by Mr. Davis and Mr. Ellston managed to tell that he wanted Mr. Davis to come right out to the elevator and see if he could find some way of driving down long planks and timbers sufficient to stop the cutting action of the current upon the river bank.

In an hour, they were at the elevator and found that as had been told, the bank was slowly and surely being washed away.

"I don't see any way of driving sheet piling along that crumbling bank, or of holding piling there if it could be driven" said Mr. Davis after a very brief examination.

Then Mr. Davis looked up-river and saw the rushing torrent coming straight toward the dissolving bank, for more than a quarter mile of un-

obstructed flow. The river made a sharp turn in front of the elevator, almost a half-circle, and went back along a slightly curved course, as far as he could see. Apparently the diver doubled short upon itself and the damage was being done where the short turn was.

Getting back into the car, Mr. Davis called Mr. Ellston to drive him to the nearest bridge and then to the end of the straightway, a quarter-mile up the river and in a very few minutes they were there and as Mr. Davis surmised, the river doubled back upon itself so closely that scarcely 100 feet of land separated the two channels at the end of the straightway channel a quarter-mile from the elevator.

THE ONLY CHANCE

"Here is your only chance" said Big Bill, pointing to the narrow strip of land between the two bodies of rushing waters. "If you can dig a ditch across there and once get the water to running, it will be but a very short time before the ditch will be enlarged until most of the water is flowing through that cut-off, the current around the bend at your elevator will be stopped and with it, all erosion of the river bank."

"My goodness!" said harassed Mr. Ellston, "It will take at least a couple of days to hunt up plows, scrapers and men to get much of a ditch across that 100 feet of land, and by that time, the elevator will be undermined!"

"You will have to move quicker than that", said

Mr. Davis, "But say the word and I will open a four foot ditch across there, before night" "How under the sun can you do it?" "Dynamite" tersely replied Mr. Davis. Mr. Ellston's tired face lighted up a bit and he said: "You may fire when you are ready, Captain Gridley!"

In the swiftly moving car again the two men were quickly at a large hardware store. "Got any dynamite?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Just a little" replied the merchant, about 90 six-inch sticks of 40 per cent.

"That is plenty for our work" said Big Bill, "put up 78 or 80 sticks of it as quickly as you can, also a few electric exploder caps.

Before leaving the store, Mr. Ellston was advised to purchase a stout six-foot crowbar about two inches wide at the square part, a big heavy brute of a tool. Mr. Ellston said he knew where he could borrow a tool just like the big crow bar, and was told to purchase one anyway and to borrow the other one as they drove home. Mr. Davis also added to his purchase 100 feet of rubber insulated double electric wire, in fact, it was a "twisted pair" similar to wire used to connect telephones with lines on poles outside of buildings.

The dynamite secured, also the second big crowbar. Mr. Ellston was soon back at the elevator and found the river still nearer the building. Calling two husky workmen, they all four entered the car and were soon back at the narrow strip of land where the attempt was to be made to save the grain elevator. Mr. Davis drove a hole four feet deep with one of the big crowbars, at the very edge of the river bank, then made another hole 18 inches from the first hole, and directly across the strip of land. Then, he gave over that part of the job to Mr. Ellston and the two workmen, and, a heavy job it was, churning four-foot holes with those big crowbars.

At this point, Mr. Davis asked Mr. Ellston if he was prepared to take care of any legal action which might develop from cutting somebody's farm land in two? Mr. Ellston tersely replied to shoot first and settle afterward, for he had better buy the entire piece of meadow, than to lose his elevator.

Mr. Davis, made a little hole in one end of two cartridges and inserted an explosive cap in the hole in each cartridge, carefully tying the paper around the wires from the exploder so that in no way could the exploder accidentally come out of the cartridge. There were two six-foot wires coming out of each cap, and these were twisted together into two divisions, one wire from each cap being twisted together. Then, Mr. Davis laid the capped cartridges aside on the running board of the car and proceeded to "load" each hole which Mr. Ellston's men had punched four feet deep. A cartridge without any cap was placed in each of the 18-inches apart holes and Mr. Davis pushed them down with a stick which he had brought for that purpose, pushing down upon each cartridge enough dirt to prevent the dynamite from floating on the water which filled the holes.

In a short time, all the holes were loaded, save the first two. Then, Mr. Davis stood by these holes with the capped cartridges in his hand and made the men unwind the insulated wire and stretch it out from the two unloaded holes toward a point on the land side of the proposed ditch.

As soon as the wire had been stretched out but not connected to the cartridges, Mr. Davis directed Mr. Ellston to drive the car to the far end of the wire and stop about four feet short of the end. Mr. Davis quickly loaded the two remaining holes with the capped cartridges and twisted an end of the insulated wire to each bunch of two exploder wires. Then, all hands gathered at the car, the battery box was uncovered and the two wires touched to the battery terminals, and "BOOM!" The two cartridges went off and immediately following, all the others as fast as to cause an almost continual roar, and by the time the men had gathered up the 100 feet of wire, there was a fine four-foot ditch across the land and water was already finding its way through the new channel. In a few minutes, the ditch was running full and

in less than an hour its width had increased to about eight feet and still widening. Shortly, the little channel had widened to almost full river width and depth, as far as could be seen, nearly all the water was passing the cut-off, and at the elevator, they found that consequently all cutting action at the bank, had ceased.

"Mr. Davis," said one of the workmen who had helped make the holes, "why did you cap two of those cartridges? I have heard that one will set off another, in adjacent holes—if they are close enough—but I never knew they had to cap two of the holes?"

"That was merely for precaution," said Mr. Davis. "One cap might have been a 'dud' and I didn't want to take any chance of having to dig a cartridge out of one of those 4-foot holes in case the exploder failed to work. But they both went off, I reckon. So now," said Mr. Davis, "if you will drive me back to where you brought me from, I will be much obliged to you, Mr. Ellston?"

"Can't possibly do it tonight, Mr. Davis, it is getting dark already, and my wife says you are our guest tonight, and my engineer wants you to help him out of a little trouble in the morning. A man who worked here, started to rewire our auto truck and he strung in a lot of wires and went away leaving the wires hanging, none were tagged and nobody knows which wire is which or what should be connected to what. Furthermore, the engineer says the water column on his steam boiler has 'gone plumb crazy', and is asking that you use one of those dynamite cartridges on it!"

"All right, Mr. Ellston, tell your good wife that I am only too pleased to make her 'twice glad'!"

THE CRAZY WATER COLUMN

"Yes, Mr. Engineer, one or more of the boiler connections of that water column are wholly or partly closed," said Mr. Davis as they went back to the boiler the next morning. "Get your pipe wrenches, Mr. Engineer and start in. You can be working at the column and get that off and by that time, the boiler may have cooled down enough so that you can work on the connecting pipes, with which I expect you will have all kinds of trouble. This boiler is not a 'spring chicken' by any means and those connecting pipes are probably 'rusted in and rusted rotten', which means that you may have to tear them both out and put in new ones, so, Mr. Ellston, it will be but a matter of reasonable precaution to send to town, right away, and borrow a 1½-inch pipe tap, also send along the measurements of the two pipes and have new pipes cut and sent out here.

"And one thing more, Mr. Ellston—say, Mr. Engineer, do you know if there is a rock drill around the elevator which will slip inside these water column pipes, and long enough to reach the far end of each?"

"I have never seen such a tool, Mr. Davis, but I have a short piece of 'hex' tool steel from which I make a cold chisel occasionally. You might make a rock drill out of that in the smith's forge?"

"All right, that will answer nicely so let's get the new pipe and the pipe tap out here by the time we spoil these old water column pipes in trying to clean them out.

While undoing the pipe connections, one head twisted off in the water column, and another pipe went to pieces under the pipe wrenches. Big Bill remarked, "it was both rusted in, and rusted rotten." One pipe, they managed to get uncoupled without damage. Mr. Davis forged a drill point on the bar of steel and in a short time, they had drilled through several inches of hard encrustation and the pipe was open again.

One pipe, that which broke off in the water column, also broke off in the boiler before it would yield to much hammering and two pipe wrenches. Mr. Davis made a very narrow chisel and showed the engineer how to cut a little channel with that tool, right down to, but not touching the threads in boiler or water column. Then, by applying the cape chisel to a corner of the broken pipe, close to the little channel, a few hammer blows cracked the bit of pipe across at bottom of the channel and it was then only a short job to work the bit of pipe

loose and out of the threaded hole, which, after a touch with the pipe tap which Mr. Ellston brought with him from town, was all ready for the new piece of pipe.

That evening, as Mr. Davis was being driven home, Mr. Ellston said: "Well, I was served notice, this afternoon, either to purchase that tongue of land which we made an island so quickly, yesterday, or stand suit for 'Malicious Trespass'. I reckon I can afford to buy the land as I own along the river on both sides of the bed, but what to do with it, is what I don't see the answer to."

"I'll tell you just what to do with it, Mr. Ellston. Inside of two years, as soon as water grasses and weeds get started, this piece of dead river will contain most excellent fishing. Just landscape the island a bit, set out some shrubs and small trees, build a bridge across from a point near your elevator and put a pavilion on the island, advertise it as 'Ellston's Fishing Park', serve fish dinners to autoists in the pavilion and you will know mighty soon, what that island is good for—And be sure to let me know when you get the park started, Mr. Ellston, for I want to come out, catch a fish for my own dinner, and eat it in the pavilion!"

A NEW DAWN FOR MID-WEST BUSINESS AND FINANCE

By EDWARD JEROME DIES

Trade in stocks and bonds drifts to the large markets, just as brooks and streams trickle to the ocean. A satisfactory market in securities must be broad and liquid. Such a market requires immense facilities in men and mechanics. These facilities are amply available on the Chicago Board of Trade, largest of commodity exchanges.

So it is not surprising that a securities market should be launched. It is more surprising that such a progressive step was not taken several years ago. For it was apparent, even then, that western commerce and western industry were in need of a large market.

High speed creation of wealth in America has stood out like a miracle to the rest of the world. Industrial expansion has been rapid. Across the skyline of business marches one new industry after another, all touched into life and action by the magic wand of invention.

Today we see 25,000,000 motor cars flecking the landscape, where 15 years ago there were but 1,000,000. Temples of commerce of 50, 60 and 70 stories are climbing skyward to dwarf the towers of a few years ago. Six to seven billion dollars a year is expended on new buildings. Billion-dollar corporations have cropped up as the dramatic climaxes to mergers and consolidations.

America has become possessed of two-thirds of the banking capital of the world, while in 15 years the annual national income of the American people has risen from 36 to about 90 billion dollars. Savings have climbed from 10 to over 28 billion. In the short span of two years this country has absorbed 19 billion dollars' worth of new issues, 16 billion being United States securities and three billion being foreign securities.

Liberty bonds taught investment and speculation. Today hundreds of thousands of men and women are stockholders in various corporations. Even the skilled workman who two decades ago was crying out for "the full dinner pail" now scans the financial page for news of his special favorite.

This bloodless revolution of business and finance has lifted the ordinary citizen to a high place of ownership in our major industries. In the shuffle, socialism and radicalism have become as passe as eucyre, the minuet and red flannel lingerie.

Nowhere has the expansion, the transition, been so pronounced as in the Middle West, the Mississippi Valley, dominated by Chicago, the great valley which produces so much of our wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, soft coal, lumber, cotton, wool, petroleum and iron ore.

By reasons of the needs of the valley, it has become the duty of Chicago to provide the necessary trade and financial facilities. And this duty naturally falls upon the Chicago Board of Trade with its

1,586 members, and its vast private wire system, largest in existence, threading its way through the West, the Middle West, the South and Southwest, the East and New England, tapping 536 cities and towns of which 226 are reached exclusively by this system.

High public confidence in the 81-year-old exchange is due to the determination of its officers to protect the public at all times. Honest brokers and honest securities are the two chief safeguards.

This strict integrity of membership comes from the rigid enforcement of a code of ethics unsurpassed in any other business or institution in the world.

Hence corporations listing their securities on the Chicago Board of Trade not only are assured of new prestige and public confidence in their stocks and bonds, but they are also certain of: A broad liquid market. Widespread distribution of their daily quotations. Publicity for their business in vast territories that heretofore have been entirely without stock market quotations, receiving only grain, cotton and provisions quotations from the exchange.

When plans were begun a year and a half ago for the launching of a Board of Trade securities market, a few querulous little voices were raised, just as doubtful voices were raised many years ago when the second and third of Chicago's present 38 railroad lines began creeping into the rail yards. This was not unexpected, for when an institution becomes a standard for the whole world, it also becomes a target for the shafts of the envious few. The little world kept protesting that Fulton could never build a steamboat while the big world flocked to the river banks to see his boat steam by.

Happily this slight opposition to the present project has dwindled. In its place is a solid wall of support from bankers, investment houses, public utilities, captains of industry and business interests in general.

It is realized that the Chicago Board of Trade is bringing to the city and to the great Mississippi Valley the greatest development of its kind in Chicago history—a giant securities market, having the largest group of trained traders found on any exchange in the world.

It is a new dawn for western business and finance.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE BARLEY AREA SHOWS A FOUR PER CENT INCREASE

With about 40 per cent of the total northern Hemisphere barley area for 1929 reported to date an increase of four per cent over the 1928 figures is shown. The figure for the area reported is 28,447,000 acres. The little Autumn barley sown in England and Wales fared badly and many areas had to be resown. The surviving crop, however, showed an improvement at the end of March. The condition of Winter barley in Austria was below its condition for the same time for the last four years. About 60 per cent of the Winter barley in Bulgaria is reported to have been damaged. Considerable areas of Winter barley in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Balkans are also reported damaged. The 1928 Ecuador barley crop is estimated at 1,054,000 bushels. The Greek crop is estimated at 10,196,000 bushels which is an increase of about 40 per cent over the previous crop. The estimate for the barley harvest in Morocco is 45,929,000 bushels which is more than 35 per cent above the 1927 harvest.

FARM RELIEF IN URUGUAY

That the United States is not the only country in the world faced with a farm relief problem is indicated by the agricultural relief measure recently approved by the Government of Uruguay which is expected to give valuable assistance to the nation's wheat growing and to the exportation of flour.

The measure authorizes the Government to acquire directly from farmers, wheat of this year's crop up to 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) at a

basic price of \$4.25 per 100 kilos (220 pounds). This wheat is to be packed in regular export sacks for the purpose of either exportation or for sale to Uruguay flour mills. The measure also provides a bounty up to 70 cents for each 100 kilos of flour exported, on a basis of 70 kilos of flour per 100 kilos of wheat raised.

The flour millers to be favored by this bounty must prove that the flour to be exported was produced from Uruguayan wheat for which they paid the growers at least the minimum of the price fixed by law, and furthermore that the millers give preference to wheat offered by the state or by native producers or farmers. In case the price for international or foreign wheat should be lower than the minimum price for native wheat as fixed by law, the Consejo is authorized to accord an additional bounty which will represent the difference between such foreign prices and the minimum legal Uruguayan price.

The measure is to remain in effect until December 31, 1929. The Consejo, however, may extend the bounty on flour milled in Uruguay and exported, to include a longer period.

DEATH OF SALVAGE WORKER FOLLOWS ELEVATOR FIRE

By HOWARD RUDEAUX

The warehouse and grain elevator of the National Elevator Company, located on West Morris Street near White River, Indianapolis, Ind., was totally destroyed by fire of an unknown origin, early on June 19.

The building was originally built by the Piel Bros. Starch Company, in 1873, and has been in constant use since it was erected. It is the last of the old wood and sheet iron structures of its kind in this city. Its capacity was about 150,000 bushels. About 90,000 bushels of grain was stored in the elevator at the time of the fire, which was said to be covered by insurance, to the amount of \$300,000, including buildings.

The fire was first noticed by Reuben Scott, superintendent of the elevator company about 3 a. m., although it had gained headway so rapidly firemen were of little help, and were fortunate in saving the near-by structures. Adjoining the elevator in a brick structure, some valuable machinery and feed were stored which were totally destroyed. The elevator was built of especially heavy timbers, and



THE LAST OF THE OLD TYPE ELEVATORS IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

when these were ignited, the heat became so intense that several firemen were overcome by heat.

John Jordan, president of the company, has not announced whether the buildings and elevator will be rebuilt.

Firemen were hampered in fighting the blaze, because it was necessary to lay several thousand feet of hose from far away hydrants because the Morris Street bridge was out of service. After the flames had been brought under control, five squads of firemen remained at the scene taking precautionary measures against a possible re-ignition in the smoldering grain.

On Monday, June 24, one man was killed and five injured, one seriously, when the walls of the warehouse caved in. Clarence E. Fox, 57 years of age, of 532 Fair Oaks Ave., Oak Park, Ill., superintendent

for the Chicago Grain & Salvage Company, died in the city hospital after being buried 35 minutes, under tons of debris. Thirty-four workmen were engaged on Monday to carry out the grain from the elevator ruins. Nine men were working in a 10-foot alley between the tottering wall of a warehouse and the solid wall of the elevator proper. Three scrambled out of the way as the wall fell. After removing several heavy timbers which seemed to impede salvage work, the crash came, burying the six men under tons of wreckage. Screams of the buried men were heard for several blocks from the scene. Police were rushed to the scene to handle the large crowd. Workmen and police succeeded in locating five of the victims, who were hurried to the city hospital. Fox was buried with his head five feet beneath the place the other work-



C. E. FOX BEING CARRIED FROM RUINS AFTER COLLAPSE OF ELEVATOR WALLS

men were taken from, and was found by his agonized shouts. He apparently was just taking a step when the wall fell and was crushed down in a split position, with his left leg forward and right leg backward, his torso erect. His left leg was broken, right shoulder injured and scalp lacerated.

Cerebral concussion and shock caused Fox's death, hospital attaches said. Fox has been a salvage worker for more than 20 years, and is survived by his widow and three children.

Reuben Scott, superintendent of the elevator, narrowly escaped death with a farmer who wished to purchase some of the salvage grain. As they entered the areaway in which the walls crashed, they noticed the men working and turned and made their way around the building. A moment later, the crash came. Bricks showered about them, but they were not hit.

ENGLISH PORT ELEVATORS HANDLE 900 TONS AN HOUR

Each year there is shipped to Manchester, England, over 23,000,000 bushels of grain. This is taken care of in two huge elevators of the most modern and scientific design and construction.

Elevator No. 2 has a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels in 341 separate bins and grain can be discharged into this elevator from vessels on to the bands in the subways along northerly and southerly quays of No. 9 dock from six berths at one time, permitting simultaneously the following operations:

Receiving of grain from six vessels at the rate of 900 tons per hour.

Weighing the grain in the elevator and distributing into any of the 341 bins.

Moving grain about within the house for changing bins or for delivery.

Weighing in bulk at the rate of 900 tons per hour.

Sacking grain, weighing, and loading sacks into 30 railway wagons and 20 carts simultaneously.

In addition there are two floating pneumatic grain elevators, each capable of discharging at the rate of 250 tons per hour, and a number of smaller portable elevators.



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CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 15, 1929

FARM RELIEF FOR "10-BUSHEL" WHEAT FARMS

A GRANGER railroad on July 29, will start a "farm special" train, this time in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College, the state Board of Agriculture, the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association, and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. The train will carry exhibits and speakers and will visit 14 counties. The program of speakers and exhibits stresses diversification, with special emphasis on the economic production of wheat.

The subjects to be stressed, wheat production and improvement, are aimed at a greater production of wheat, that is, raising the average yield per acre. Of course a farm having a 20-bushel yield could make money in years when the 12-bushel farm failed to do so. There are thousands of acres in Kansas and many other wheat states where the average yield is less than 10 bushels an acre, and all the science in the world will not increase it when perverse Nature says, "There shall be no crop." This is not wheat land from the economic standpoint, and yet year after year it serves only to impoverish its farmers and lower the wheat average for the country.

A large measure of farm relief could be obtained if an economic use for such land could be found, or if that is impossible, if farmers who now eke out a bare living on it, could be induced to abandon their farms and go into some profitable industry. We could hardly expect a railroad to furnish the instru-

ment for such propaganda, but perhaps Mr. Legge and his committee, now meeting in Washington, D. C., will find means to do so.

THAT PRE-STORM LULL

GENERAL etiquette requires, it seems, that published comments on the Agricultural Marketing Act, politely ignore any outlandish (and possibly unconstitutional) features of the farm relief law, and for the present, at least, dwell on what a fine man the newly appointed farm board chairman is.

The conservatism of President Hoover, as emphasized by that appointment, and the exceptional qualifications of Alexander Legge, indeed, loom as the two bright spots in the rather cloudy farm relief picture of July, 1929.

Mr. Legge's record is one to inspire confidence, even when the proportions of the tasks confronting him are considered. He was born and brought up on a farm. He knows the farmer's relation to the grain dealer, miller, and packer. Even after he left the farm, his connection with the International Harvester Company, kept him in intimate contact with producers. But his qualifications do not end there.

As president of the International company, he has proved his ability to start and finish vast enterprises. He knows Europe and other continents not only as to their export possibilities, but as to their political temperaments. Last, he is familiar with the technique of official Washington, for in the war administration, he was active.

The first task of the farm board, it has been intimated from the White House, will be the relief of the grain glut in the Gulf area and other terminal points. It is interesting, if not amusing, to note that a harvester-combine king now must lead in untangling the knot which the combine has tied.

The grain trade wishes the farm board good luck, not only for the present, but for that period along in 1930 when either the conservatives or radicals, depending on the board's action, let loose their criticism.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

GRAIN inspectors remain unyielding in their request that 24 inches be left between car tops and the top level of loaded grain. The railroads, tonnage-bent in their effort to put wheels under a mammoth wheat crop, are more insistent than ever that cars be loaded to their maximum, stencilled capacity.

Shippers cannot obey both edicts. Pending the long-awaited agreement between railroads and grain inspectors on this subject of maximum loading, it is distinctly to the shipper's advantage to concede to the suggestion of inspectors.

There is no penalty that railroads can legally apply against a shipper who insists that grain be loaded into cars only to within 24 inches of the top. A dealer, however, in order to keep on good terms with the local railroad czar who deals out empties, sometimes feels that it is better to risk offending inspection rules, rather than to develop the antagonism of the carrier. Any discrimina-

tion in the local allotment of cars, following a shipper's insistence on obeying Federal inspection rulings, is, of course, a matter for a claim agency. But this type of claim would be decidedly difficult to prosecute.

The situation will clear only with a definite, published agreement drawn up by the Federal Grain Supervision Department and the railroads. Every day's delay in reaching this settlement is costing shippers money.

Railroads should recognize the fact that moving a crop entails not only putting wheels under grain, but putting wheels under grain load units that can be properly handled at destination.

THE TREND IN OHIO

THE Ohio grain dealers' organization has taken unto itself a new name, and hereafter will be known as the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers' Association.

Pioneers in establishing a grain dealers' association in America, the Ohio trade leaders now may be given credit for being among the first to recognize the increasingly important "triple alliance" of the independent grain trade, milling, and the feed trade.

Every miller, *ipso facto*, is a grain dealer, and about 95 per cent of the grain traders are connected in some manner with feed distribution. In Ohio, the mutual problems of the three industries represented, now will be met by concerted effort.

The trend in Ohio, in the matter of a closer relation of the three trade groups mentioned, is a "carbon copy" of the situation in any grain trade state today. For several years this fact has received informal recognition from the trade. But a more formal recognition of mutual interests, such as has been made in Ohio, is the practical, business-like method of meeting the new conditions.

THE FATAL 2 PER CENT

GRAIN inspection records in the important markets continue to show that large quantities of wheat received fail to meet the requirements of higher grades because of excess moisture content. Records of the Department of Agriculture reveal that July and August receipts in the pre-combine era, as compared to receipts made up of combine-harvester grain, contained about 2 per cent less moisture.

Excess moisture contributes to nearly all of the present difficulties developed in wheat handling, and indirectly, at least, is responsible for a large part of the low-grade score in any market.

With the continued use of the combine, which can be definitely counted upon, these problems can only be solved when they are fully recognized by individual country and terminal elevator operators. Market discounts increase with the increase in moisture in the wheat. Test weight, damaged kernels, heat damage, and mustiness all are dependent, to some degree, on the percentage of moisture. Driers, and temperature control systems are two devices which should be in the kit of every grain trade doctor.

EDITORIAL MENTION

The question is: Can there be orderly marketing when there is disorderly production?

Remember 'way back when we had the large size currency—and there was no Agricultural Marketing Act?

Every elevator that has cleaning equipment, has screenings to sell. Where screenings are sold, other feeds to go with it should be available.

It appears that an agricultural tariff is going to be hard to get without paying 10 times more for it than we'd get out of it.—*Farmers' Elevator Guide.*

Wheat yields per acre in New Mexico are the best since 1926. What is more, there are more wheat acres per New Mexico than there have been for several years.

Only one thing besides a nice war can induce farmers to continue abnormal grain production year after year: A paternalistic government with "farmer protection" (and votes) as its hobby.

We like the conservative phraseology of a corn belt correspondent contributing to this issue. He says corn is "rather" spotted around Peoria, and explains that the stands vary from "six inches to five feet."

The world's carryover of wheat this month is close to 150,000,000 bushels greater than in July, 1928, and most of the increase is in the United States. Incidentally, that's where most of the political carryover of farm relief is, too.

With the lesson of the Federal Farm Loan Banks just a few years behind them, investors who may be approached to buy securities of co-operatives sponsored by the Agricultural Marketing Act, may not be enthusiastic over getting in on the ground floor.

United States and Canadian wheat breeders now are in pursuit of developing grain for New England and adjacent areas, which will be immune to black stem rust. Such an agronomic victory would reclaim a lot of land—and add to our annual wheat surplus.

Now that the Government has virtually promised the farmer to buy all the grain he raises which can't be absorbed commercially, we are entertaining the thought of publishing three or four monthly magazines, and looking to Uncle Sam to give them circulation.

July crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture on acreage and condition this month, indicate increases in the acreage of wheat, barley, flaxseed, hay, beans, and soy beans, and decreases in corn, oats, and rye acreage. Allowing for some late crops still to be planted and to the usual loss of acreage

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

from drought, flood, and other causes, the total crop acreage harvested this season probably will be about the same as in 1928—and the same amount of farmer-sympathy will be asked.

Elevators throughout the Central States which have had above-normal rainfall so far this season, may logically look for a heavy demand on their feed sideline stocks from now on. The law of rainfall averages is bound to usher in a season of dry pastures—and feed buying.



CROSS-SECTION NOTES ON THIS ISSUE

"Between Two Fires," an editorial for the grain shipper: Page 26.

Illustrated with charts that tell the month-by-month shipping habits of Illinois grain men, the "Seasonal Features" article on Page 33, is worth your while.

Last words in the matter of lake grain ship design are included in the Buffalo news dispatch (Pages 35-36). Word-photos of the other major markets in the same department.

Younger men in the American grain trade: The first of a series of personal sketches on this subject, on Page 29.

Searle is a name of increasing importance in the grain handling industry; the latest Searle storage unit in the Dominion: Page 23.

Foreshadowing a new era in agriculture and possibly in the grain trade, is the July 15 round-table convention of the new farm board. (See Page 38.) On Pages 42-43, is the full text of the new law, source of the extreme powers given this board.

Down where the new wheat's pouring in, a new elevator is receiving its "baptismal fire." Details on the first page.

A medium-size Michigan elevator: Page 22.

Seed department news: Starts on Page 51.

Hay, Straw and Feed: Begins on Page 39.

How "Big Bill" saved an elevator from a river on a rampage: Page 23-24.



President Hoover's suggestion is responsible for the fact that 23 Shipping Board vessels are ready to be allocated to Galveston if Gulf grain receipts warrant it. If foreign buyers could just be called into conference now at the White House, and accept a "suggestion" to buy heavily, the legend of the super-man would come true.

The warnings, from association sources, to country elevators in Winter wheat territory that they should not accept "unwarehouseable" grain, are timely. The low rate on export grain has filled all the seaboard and eastern terminal storage. Elevators at the primary markets are more than three-quarters full. Severe congestion is already more than a probability.

Three "office" planes per month are being produced by a St. Louis aircraft manufacturing firm. Each is equipped with dictaphone, desk, files, desk lights, cigar lighters, book shelves, and buzzers. The buzz of the

propeller, by the way, can't penetrate the office cabin walls which are lined with cork or something. Now comes the big idea. Why couldn't a glass floor be put in one of these cabins, to serve crop reporters? The possibilities in this simple little idea make us dizzy.

An Ohio milling firm has given a fellowship, worth \$1,666 a year, to an Indiana university (Purdue) in order to stimulate the developing of better Soft Red Winter wheats. The work under the fellowship will be carried on for at least five years, and the grain trade is bound to be one of the beneficiaries of this interstate co-operation in wheat breeding.

Even with wheat world-famous for its quality, a nation's export grain trade can grow no faster than its ocean-side elevator facilities. Officials of the Alberta wheat pool are giving serious consideration to the proposition of doubling the capacity of their new 2,500,000-bushel terminal elevator at Vancouver, B. C., according to a report from assistant Trade Commissioner Brookhart. This terminal was just completed last year, but the tremendous increase in grain traffic via the Pacific Coast route from Alberta has made it necessary to consider expanding the western facilities. Due to the limited elevator space in Pacific ports, grain can only be shipped westward under the permit system—and more elevators mean more permits.

The use of scientific experiments to improve quality of grain is not a new thing in the history of agriculture, but within the past year or two there seems to have been an added impetus to the movement. Canada has figured prominently as a leading country in the endeavor to eliminate rust and now it is revealed that New Zealand is carrying on experiments to improve its wheat by blending with it certain strains of Canadian seeds. Wheat in New Zealand has no such climate to face as that here in North America, the rainfall being appreciably greater and the winters much less severe and it is hoped that the present work may succeed in uniting the good qualities of Canadian wheat with those properties of New Zealand varieties which are suited to the climate.

The original idea out of which grew the long-line of "Beech-Nut" brand foods, was that of a young Canajoharie (Ohio) boy by the name of Raymond Lipe, now a prosperous grain and hay dealer of Toledo. His father had gained a local reputation for making fine flavored home-cured ham. Casting about for some business opportunity, he seems to have passed up grain trading with hardly so much as a look at first—and hit upon the idea of commercializing his father's process. One thing led to another, and in 1891, R. P. Lipe was treasurer of the Imperial Packing Company, embryo of the present great "Beech Nut" industry. Mr. Lipe hasn't attempted to finish what he started so well. In fact, it is too big a job for any individual to finish, as the present huge "Beech Nut" organization attests.

H. H. BINGHAM
Indianapolis

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

R. L. EARLY
Cincinnati

ELECTION AT SALINA

The Salina, Kan., Board of Trade recently held its annual election of officers and the following will serve for the ensuing year: President, Ted Branson; vice-president, John Vanier; directors: Roy Miller, Robert Wallace, Harry L. Robinson, Bryan Lynch and J. D. Tinklepaugh.

With its increased storage facilities, Salina is increasing in importance as a primary market and buying center for mills.

MILLER HEADS OGDEN EXCHANGE

The Ogden (Utah) Grain Exchange will again have a miller in its chief office, H. P. Iverson, manager of the Sperry and Royal Mills, having been re-elected president at the meeting held on June 27. J. J. Neville, manager of the New Husler Flour Mills, Salt Lake City, is vice-president, and B. L. Slack of Ogden was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Directors of the Exchange elected at the meeting are E. R. Alton, C. J. Baker and James A. Nelson, of Ogden; H. H. Blood, of Kaysville, and W. H. Berrett, S. H. Nelson and R. E. Miller of Salt Lake City.

LOS ANGELES BOARD BOMBED

Confessing to an attempt to blow up the Los Angeles Grain Exchange, to hide shortages in his accounts, Percy A. Larson, cashier of the Exchange, was trapped and taken into custody on July 3.

Short \$1,000 in his accounts, he had put dynamite bombs in the locker room which housed account books and in the safe. He also scattered gasoline about and opened gas jets and started a fire. The first bomb exploded, the force of it putting out the fire. The bomb in the safe did not go off.

Larson is held on three charges, embezzlement, burglary, and dynamiting a building. The latter offense alone carries a penalty of one year to life. He is married and has three children.

PORTLAND OPENS WHEAT PIT

On Wednesday, June 19, at 8:00 a. m., the future trading pit of the Portland Grain Exchange was officially opened.

The occasion marked the final step in Portland's long fight for independence of other markets in establishing a futures trading basis.

Experienced grain dealers, accustomed to all the peculiarities of grain futures, declared the opening successful beyond their expectations.

Enthusiasm bubbled high and thrills were apparent on many countenances not given to display of emotions as sellers and bidders moved about offering or buying wheat.

Transactions in the first half hour were estimated at about 19,000 bushels with the volume growing as the traders responded to the price fluctuations. Fractions and whole numbers filled the air as the dealers tried to keep pace with the rising or falling figures.

The Merchants Exchange at 68 Fourth Street, where the Grain Exchange has headquarters, was filled almost to capacity for the opening.

Among the out-of-town visitors were James McCormack of the Seattle Grain Exchange; Frank Ryer of the Ryer Grain Exchange, Seattle; Henry W. Collins, Pendleton; L. M. Jeffers, grain supervisor of the Department of Agriculture from Sacramento.

The interior of the exchange was a mass of

gorgeous flowers of hothouse and garden varieties. Among those who sent floral offerings were Kerr, Gifford & Co., S. E. Mikelson, William Wright, Albers Bros., Wilcox Hayes, Bank of California, Crown Mills, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., United States National Bank, E. A. Pierce & Co., H. W. Collins, Strauss & Co.

A. M. Chrystall of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., is president of the grain exchange; S. C. Drapers of Albers Bros., secretary; Phil Benedict of Kerr, Gifford & Co., vice-president; W. A. Kearns of H. W. Collins, treasurer, and E. S. Johnston, manager.

P. P. DONAHUE RETIRES

Patrick P. Donahue, for more than 30 years one of the important figures in the Milwaukee trade, and president of the Donahue-Stratton Company, has retired from active participation in the affairs of the company although retaining his financial interest. He intends to enjoy life in a more leisurely way for a while.

In 1910 Mr. Donahue and H. M. Stratton or-



P. P. DONAHUE

ganized the Donahue-Stratton Company and today the firm controls storage capacity of 10,000,000 bushels at various points. The firm will be directed by Mr. Stratton and his associates.

Mr. Donahue has held practically all important committee and official positions on the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, having been president in 1913.

HAMBURG PROPOSES NEW GRAIN CONTRACT

"Foreign grain, liable to a higher import duty than that stipulated in the treaties closed with the most favored nations, must not be tendered on grain option contracts made on the Hamburg Exchange."

This clause was proposed to be added to the present option contract by the Executive Committee of the Hamburg Grain Exchange. The Chamber of Commerce has the final say in the matter.

As a matter of fact, trade practice has conformed to the spirit of this proposed clause, but the grain exchange executives thought it should be made a formal part of the contract to avoid

disputes should they arrive. They are of the opinion that buyers are entitled to base their calculations on the normal import duties when buying grain in the option market and for this reason grain which is liable to a higher duty than that of the "most favored nations," should not be tendered on option contracts.

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

There are a total of 1,586 members at the Chicago Board of Trade, of whom 1,065 are residents of Chicago. The remaining 521 seats are distributed as follows:

New York	186	Holland	3
Minnesota	44	Kansas	3
Illinois (Outside		Kentucky	3
Chicago)	37	North Carolina	3
Missouri	37	West Virginia	3
Canada	28	France	2
Ohio	26	North Dakota	2
California	17	Oklahoma	2
Texas	15	South Dakota	2
Indiana	14	Alabama	1
England	13	Colorado	1
Iowa	12	Dist of Columbia	1
Nebraska	12	Georgia	1
Louisiana	9	Germany	1
Massachusetts	8	Japan	1
Pennsylvania	8	New Jersey	1
Maryland	6	So. Carolina	1
Wisconsin	6	Utah	1
Michigan	5	Vermont	1
Tennessee	4	Virginia	1

Four of the foreign countries where memberships are held have joined the board in recent years, principally because of the growing world influence of Chicago's huge commodity exchange.

GOOD CORN TO BE HAD IN ILLINOIS

Three rains scattered through the past week totaling nearly three inches in Decatur have generally been beneficial to growing crops. Same prevented the completing of the job of cutting wheat, probably three-fourths of the crop here has met the sickle. Wheat straw looks very mature and dry, but on account of rains and damp soils the wheat berries now carry more moisture than usual at harvest time.

Forty miles north of here they had around seven inches of rain last night which washed out rail and wagon bridges and blocked travel.

We see no reason to change our earlier estimates of 15 bushels per acre for average yield of wheat here. Hardly any threshed yet and very little offered for sale.

Weather the past three weeks has been favorable for growth and cultivation of the corn plant. Color is uniformly good and in most instances the farmers have won the battle with the weeds, and fields look clean. The drowned out spots and uneven stand still in evidence. When one looks at these corn fields he must bear in mind that it's July and not June and the crop on an average must be two weeks or more behind the ordinary schedule.

As prices advance the corn owner becomes more interested, but there are many who are holding their corn for a dollar a bushel, all are extremely busy with field work. The answer is that corn comes on the market in a straggling fashion only. The consumers of Illinois corn seldom have an opportunity to secure grain of such excellent quality as now, it mostly grades No. 2 with occasional cars of No. 1.

We have no doubt but that recent rains have helped the growing oats to mature and fill out.

Harvest is so near now that more rains would be undesirable. Early oats may be cut the coming week and later ones the week after. Some might be threshed the last days in July but a movement to market of consequence during that month unlikely.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., mid-July letter.*

BOARD OF TRADE WORLD WAR VETERANS WIN LOVING CUP

The Chicago Board of Trade Post 304 of the American Legion is displaying a beautiful loving cup, awarded the Post by the Hospitalization Committee of the Legion.

The award represents first prize won by the corps, in a competitive entertainment held May 11 at the Speedway Hospital, Maywood, Ill., and presented to the Post at the last meeting of the Cook County Council of the American Legion.

Fourteen drum and bugle corps including the champions in the previous state wide competition, participated in the contest. The Board of Trade corps will attend the National Convention of the Legion at Louisville.

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURES TRADING IN JUNE

The volume of grain futures trading on the Chicago Board of Trade for June, 1929, was slightly higher than the figure given for June, 1928. The total for all grains was 1,653,226,000 bushels as compared with 1,410,764,000 bushels for June, 1928. This figure is somewhat lower than the figure given for May of this year which was 1,601,113,000 bushels. The June total was divided among the grains as follows: (The May figures are given in parentheses for comparative purposes): wheat 1,151,259,000 bushels, (1,040,212,000); corn 434,467,000 bushels, (482,265,000); oats 37,387,000 bushels, (52,471,000); rye 28,113,000 bushels (26,165,000).

Average open contracts in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade for June "short" side of contracts only there being an equal amount open on the "long" side were as follows; 129,161,000 bushels compared with 92,547,000 in June, 1928 and 128,261,000 in May, 1929; corn, 51,210,000 bushels against 83,174,000 in June, 1928 and 54,897,000 in May, 1929; rye, 9,334,000 bushels as compared to 10,249,000 for June, 1928 and 8,696,000 for May, 1929. Average total for all grains in June was 205,081,000 bushels as compared with 209,871,000 bushels for June of last year and 210,949,000 for May of this year.

CROP NEAR; YIELD IN DOUBT—PEORIA REPORT

No old wheat moving in this territory. Cutting and threshing of the new crop in this territory is about to commence, if the weather man will only give us about a week of sunshiny weather. It has been raining off and on now for the last two weeks, about every other day. Some days only showers, other days downpours.

The general idea is that we are going to have a fair crop of wheat. Growers do not seem at all anxious to sell the new crop and very little new wheat has been contracted in this territory. As to the general yield, we will have to wait until the weather improves before we get any information on this.

Receipts of old corn the past week are slowing down considerably. Most farmers now have so much work ahead of them that we do not look for anything but small receipts for almost the balance of this month. Prices in this market on good corn have lagged behind other markets the past week as some of our industries had to curtail their runs on account of water getting into their plants. Offgrade corn is still selling here in most cases at above other markets.

The growing crop in this territory is rather spotted, corn ranging from six inches to five feet tall. We have been having good weather for the corn as far as the heat is concerned, but we have been having too much rain, this retarding cultivation of the new crop, and the acreage in this territory has been cut down some, wet weather having interfered with the planting until it was too late,

although unless something unforeseen happens, it looks as though we will have a good crop of corn in this territory.

Receipts of old oats have been fair up until the past week, and now they are slowing down considerably, while the demand is also very slow. Futures are holding strong, but cash oats seem to be rather weak. Everyone seems to be waiting for the new crop.

The new crop of early oats is about ready to be cut, but wet weather is interfering with this, also, and if it continues to rain, there is no doubt but what quite a few of them will be spoiled right in the field. Of course everyone hopes that this will not be the case, and that "Old Sol" will very soon start to shine and keep shining for a couple of weeks.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill., mid-July letter.*

GROSSTEPHAN QUALIFIES AS FIRST LIEUTENANT IN RESERVES

When inter-continental aircraft drone regularly over the peak of the as yet uncompleted Board of Trade Building in Chicago, and when the sand-blast is put to work on that structure in order to restore its 1930 complexion, A. R. Grosstephan may be getting along into the veteran class of Chicago grain men. Just at present he is one of the rising * generation of grain men—a generation



ARTHUR R. GROSSTEPHAN

which is rising simultaneously with the steel and stone colossus at the foot of La Salle Street.

"Art," or Arthur R. Grosstephan, as he is known to census takers, graduated in 1925 from the University of Illinois, and lost no time in joining the cash grain fraternity in Chicago. This month is the beginning of his fifth year of market experience, and he is now office manager for the newest branch of the Cleveland Grain Company. George Stebbins, *charge d'affaires* of the Cleveland firm in Chicago, a stenographer, a messenger, and a broker represent the branch office personnel at present. Like everyone else in this progressive organization, "Art" has plenty to do—and he's doing it.

On July 13 he returned from Fort Sheridan where he spent his vacation. His grade qualification in the U. S. Army Reserves now is raised from second to first lieutenant. At Urbana, by the way, he was captain in the R. O. T. C. unit, a member of Scabbard and Blade, of Delta Phi, and of the honorary agricultural fraternity, Gamma Sigma Delta. As to hobbies, he has something special in the way of bids and offers on the tennis court.

A native of Chicago, Arthur R. Grosstephan now lives in Oak Park, western suburb, only a few miles away from his birthplace. There's a coincidence in connection with the Grosstephan residence. A younger brother of Fred Watkins, owner of the Cleveland Grain Company, has just moved

(*This is the first in a series of sketches of younger men in the American terminal market grain trade.)

into the home two doors away. Advertising, rather than grain, however, is the specialty of the younger Mr. Watkins.

In 1927, A. R. Grosstephan was married to Jean Coggsall, of Danville, Ill. Carol Jean, 11 months old, is growing up fast in order to be able to attend the opening of the new Board of Trade. Their birthdays came about the same time.

ESTIMATES AND PRODUCTION

Nat C. Murray of Clement, Curtis & Co., in his July summary of conditions, gives the Government July forecast for the past 17 years with final outturn, in millions of bushels, as follows:

	Winter Wheat		Spring Wheat		Corn		Oats	
	July 1	Final	July 1	Final	July 1	Final	July 1	Final
1928..	544	579	257	324	2736	2840	1320	1450
1927..	579	553	274	326	2274	2763	1349	1183
1926..	568	627	200	204	2661	2692	1334	1247
1925..	404	402	276	275	3095	2917	1292	1488
1924..	543	592	197	272	2515	2309	1356	1503
1923..	586	572	235	225	2877	3054	1284	1306
1922..	569	587	248	281	2860	2906	1187	1216
1921..	574	600	235	215	3123	3069	1329	1078
1920..	518	611	291	222	2779	3209	1322	1496
1919..	839	760	322	208	2815	2811	1397	1184
1918..	557	565	334	356	3160	2503	1437	1538
1917..	402	413	276	224	3124	3065	1453	1593
1916..	489	481	270	156	2866	2567	1317	1252
1915..	668	674	295	352	2814	2995	1399	1549
1914..	653	685	274	206	2917	2673	1200	1141
1913..	483	524	218	240	2971	2447	1031	1122
1912..	385	400	271	330	2811	3125	1139	1418
Aver..	549	565	263	255	2854	2820	1302	1333

RECORD WHEAT YEAR FOR KANSAS

For the 12 months ending June 30, the total of wheat arriving by rail during the crop year was 106,672,280 bushels, according to figures issued by the Kansas City Board of Trade. This is the first time in the history of the exchange that the hundred million mark has been reached. This is about 25,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's returns.

ON "HAND-TO-MOUTH" BASIS

The demand for all grains in the Buffalo market at present is on a hand to mouth basis. The trade is convinced that the period of low prices is a thing of the past, but until more is known in regard to the actual outcome of the growing crops they are content to go slow. Stocks are reported light throughout the East and as the late spring prevented the sowing of a normal acreage of fodder crops, a continued good demand is looked for from the territory tributary to this market.—*J. G. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., mid-July letter.*

INDIANAPOLIS TRADE GOOD

We have had a good run of corn and oats in our market during the past month. The majority of our receipts, however, has been grain on contract and we have had a good demand for corn. Oats were a little draggy for a while but the last few days we have seen a marked improvement in the demand for old oats, and corn is beginning to sell better in relation to the option. We are looking for a rather steady movement of oats as the country will no doubt continue to clean up the old oats to a certain extent but only a nominal movement of corn is anticipated.

The movement of new wheat is decidedly disappointing. We have had a rain nearly every day and it has delayed the movement of wheat. Millers' stocks are decidedly low. We have had a few cars of new wheat which sold well but when the new wheat begins to move again the first few cars will demand a good premium as millers are anxious for a small stock of new wheat without further delay.—*Cleveland Grain Company, Indianapolis, Ind., mid-July letter.*

NEW YORK COMMITTEES NAMED

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange has announced the appointment of the following committees to serve during the ensuing year: Grain: A. C. Field, chairman; J. J. O'Donohoe, Walter Trappe, W. F. Rosar, Harry G. Gere; Hay and Straw: Frank S. Voorhees, chairman; Thomas M. Blake, Harry G. Gere, Frank L. Lewi, Charles Schaefer; Grain Commission

Rules: Fred. H. Teller, chairman; J. H. Bowne, C. C. Rubins, Carl F. Andrus; Delivery of Warehouse Grain: William C. Mott, chairman; Thos. W. Kane, Charles A. Robinson; Seeds: Marshall H. Duryea, chairman; Ernest Wehncke, O. W. F. Randolph; Flour: Fred O. Seaver, chairman; Albert F. Janss, B. H. Wunder, Harry W. Gladwin, Ed. F. Siney; Carlot Grain: Jos. A. Abel, Jr., chairman; Edwin A. Barnes, J. H. Bowne, R. J. Kaiser, Thos. M. Blake.

GOOD WHEAT IN DEMAND

Our market has shown a very good demand for all varieties of Durums which has resulted in this grain having a greater advance than either Spring or Winter wheat.

There has been an excellent demand for protein Spring wheat, with the ordinary grades selling at elevator basis.

Corn and oats receipts have been small and as a result we have had a little more than a feeders market. Rye has been trading from the July price for the ordinary to two cent premium for the milling. Off grade is going five to 10 cents a bushel better than it was during the early spring. Barley receipts have been limited but all arrivals sold well.—*White Grain Company, Duluth, Minn., letter of July 12.*

FURTHER NEWS FROM PEORIA

There is nothing particularly new to report down here in the grain line at the present time. We have had, for most of the time, pretty good receipts of corn which have been taken without any trouble. Had a terrible rain across our river in part of the industrial district a week ago which has hampered some of our industries very much but they are fast getting into shape again.

There is very little that we can say just now about the growing crop of corn, but it is irregular and quite a bit of it drowned out in places so that acreage in Illinois appears to be 5 to 10 per cent less than normal. We have had some severe weather just now while farmers are harvesting their Winter wheat. Tremendous rains have damaged it very materially and the outcome of the crop is uncertain, as some of the farmers report that their Winter wheat is very good, while others say their fields are very poor. The poor fields were undoubtedly hurt badly by hot weather just as the wheat was filling.

Oats are coming along in fairly good shape at the present time but we are not likely to have anything but a moderate crop. At least that is the way it looks at present. There are no offerings as yet of new wheat to arrive and very few offerings of new oats. Farmers are very busy now and it looks as if we are going to have a spell of light receipts until after harvest is over.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., letter of July 12.*

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Chicago.—The following have been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade: Mort Suchard, broker, Chicago; Eugene W. Seele, vice-president, Seele Bros. Grain Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene J. Smail, secretary and treasurer, Baker, Walsh & Co., Chicago; Harry Paul, vice-president, Highland Park State Bank, Highland Park, Ill.; George I. Newman, broker, Chicago; Alfred S. Rogers, partner, Thomas & McKinnon, Toronto, Ont.; Miller H. Pontius, assistant vice-president, G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., Chicago; H. Treynor Ray, president, Ray-Calkins Company, Chicago; memberships transferred on the Board of Trade are: John J. Coughlin, William C. Seele, Edward P. Russell, William A. Fraser, Jr., Fontaine Martin, Roderick McKinnon, Harris Hyman, Jr., Francis R. Rodgers. Changes in registration of members are as follows: Robert G. Hopwood, registered for Hopwood & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was registered for Hopwood and Burnett. Orland B. Saner, registered for own account, Glen Ellyn, Ill., was registered as treasurer, Bickley, Mandeville & Wimple, Inc., Chicago. Strandberg, McGreevy & Co., dissolved; Milton C. McGreevy, member. Milton C. McGreevy, registered for Mc-

Greevy & Co., Kansas City, Mo. James E. Cairns, registered for E. W. Clucas & Co., Chicago; was registered for own account. Suspended, Gilbert G. Rosino, Mike H. Thomas.

Duluth.—M. M. Anderson has been admitted to membership. Memberships transferred on the Board of Trade are: W. D. Gregory, Minneapolis, Minn., transferred membership to W. P. Majo of the Duluth Universal Milling Company, Duluth. A. Prime transferred membership to J. Kenneth McCoy of the Cargill Commission Company, Duluth.

Kansas City.—Admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Nathan L. Jones, president Public Utility and Investment Company, of Salina, Kan., on purchase of membership of late J. A. Theis. J. H. Bailey, National Milling Company, on transfer of H. J. Owens of National Milling Company. The following applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade: V. R. Combs, vice-president of the Arcady Farms Milling Company on transfer from A. E. Yardley of the Arcady Farms Milling Company.

Milwaukee.—Admitted to membership in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce: John W. Rank of the Froedtert Grain and Malting Company; John H. Pank of the Milwaukee-Western Malt Company.

New York.—The following have applied for membership in the New York Produce Exchange: W. P. Walker, R. L. Valentine, of Edgewater, N. J.; E. J. Newman; D. C. Ryan.

St. Louis.—Admitted to the Merchants Exchange on transfer of certificate: A. C. Loring, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; on transfer of certificate of R. N. Walker, St. Louis. John A. Nixon, A. A. Nixon & Co., Omaha, Neb.; on transfer of certificate of F. C. Orthwein, Jr., St. Louis. Karl George Baertl, Continental Export Company, St. Louis, Mo., on transfer of certificate of J. J. Martin, St. Louis. William F. Geigel, Valier & Spies Mfg. Corp., St. Louis, Mo., on transfer of certificate of D. J. Rootes, Tebbetts,

TERMINAL NOTES

Fred M. Smith, formerly at Sterling, is now in charge of the Welch Grain Company's office at Denver, Colo.

Berend J. Burns has announced that Berend J. Burns, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., has resumed business in grain.

Frank T. Heffelfinger, president of F. H. Peavey & Co., of Minneapolis, was recently elected to the board of directors of the Soo Line.

The Chicago Board of Trade reports that the first car of new wheat from Morrison, Ill., was received by E. W. Bailey & Co., of that city.

Edward T. Hall, vice-president of the Ralston Purina Company of St. Louis, was recently made president of the New England Society of St. Louis.

After 45 years of activity in the cash grain trade on the Chicago Board of Trade, John C. Coughlin was presented with an electrical mantel clock, upon announcement of his retirement.

Professor John V. Times of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., is delivering a series of lectures of instruction for members and employees of the Chicago Board of Trade.

From the Canadian head of the lakes, over the week end and the Dominion day holiday (July 1st) over six boats with 713,000 bushels of grain cleared Canadian ports for the lower lake ports.

A price of \$1.07 was paid by the C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Company for the first new Kansas wheat to be offered on the Wichita Board of Trade, Monday, June 24. It tested No. 3 Hard and weighed 58 pounds to the bushel.

Edward M. Flesh, who gave up his grain brokerage business in St. Louis in 1917 to become vice-president of the United States Grain Corporation, is returning to St. Louis from New York, but has not announced his plans for the future.

A. L. Searle, associated with the Minneapolis grain trade for years, and owner of a chain of elevators in Canada, has recently acquired control of the Sterling Grain Company, of Minneapolis,

Minn., and its terminal elevator of 200,000-bushel capacity. Business will be conducted under the name of the Searle Grain Company. A. L. Searle is the company's president, with H. H. Tearse as vice-president and treasurer, and E. W. Ehlerth the secretary.

The North Iowa Grain Company, formerly at Mason City and with a line of elevators pretty well covering the state of Iowa, has moved its headquarters to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with offices at 819 Higley Building.

At the June meeting of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce the following new members were elected: D. Frank Kaltreider of Red Lion, Pa.; George Y. King of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; and Walter D. R. Tod, of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

The fast race tracks in and around Chicago have been instrumental in bringing many good horses to the "Windy City." L. C. (Joe) Newsome of the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has seen fit to ship some of his better horses from Havre de Grace to Chicago.

Arthur Johns, formerly manager of the Kansas Grain Company's branch at Hutchinson, Kan., has resigned from that position to devote his time to the affairs of the Craig Grain Company at Wichita, Kan. Mr. Johns will be succeeded by Roy Dunmire, formerly of Wolcott & Lincoln.

H. C. Gamage, vice-president of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company, Kansas City, just recently returned from an extensive tour through Canada and the eastern states. Accompanied by his wife and two daughters, they managed to stop over at Mrs. Gamage's birthplace, Hamilton, Ont.

William R. Linn, who has the distinction of being the oldest member, in point of membership, on the Chicago Board of Trade, just began his fifty-eighth year of service in that well known body. We understand that Mr. Linn's closest rival is B. A. Eckhart, president of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Company, Chicago.

Al Nelson, of Portland, who was recently appointed to the Board of Review with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., was honored with a banquet on the evening of June 25. The affair was held in the Crystal room of the Benson Hotel in Portland. Mr. Nelson intends to leave for Chicago shortly. His family will accompany him.

David D. Tenney has been appointed a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by Wm. Butterworth, president of that organization. Mr. Tenney is president of the company bearing his name, in Minneapolis and, also, president of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

R. C. Woodworth, of the Woodworth Elevator Company, Minneapolis, Minn., was recently installed as general chairman of the Northwest Crop Improvement. Other officers elected were P. J. Leeman, treasurer; H. R. Summer, executive secretary; R. W. Goodell, chairman of the executive committee. About 30 representatives of terminal and country elevator companies participated in the meeting.

Articles for the incorporation of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Co-operative Terminal association were determined upon at the meeting of that group in Grand Forks, N. D. It was further agreed upon to immediately file the articles with the secretary of state, according to the report of P. A. Lee, secretary of the association. Judge H. A. Bronson of Grand Forks will act as attorney for the association.

All records for a single day's wheat receipts were broken at Hutchinson, Kan., on July 6, when 1,021 cars reached local yards. The quality of the new grain is much improved each day, reflecting dry harvest weather. At this writing less than a fourth of the samples are graded down because of excessive moisture. Compared with the condition a week ago this is significant, as at that time nearly all wheat was graded down, and some of it rendered unsalable, because of the high moisture content.

TRADE NOTES

W. D. McLean of the Wolf Company, Chambersburg, Pa., has been transferred to the Kansas City office of the company. Mr. McLean was formerly located at 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. His new quarters are in the Radial Building, North Kansas City, Mo.

On Page 733 of the last issue an error was made in the title which introduced an article concerning the Zeleny Thermometer System. The title should have read: "A New Value For An Old Principle." The principle referred to, of course, was that of the thermo couple which Andrew Zeleny successfully applied to the problem of temperature development in grain storage plants.

A new 48-page book has just been issued by the Link-Belt Company of Chicago, describing, not link belts, but their complete line of gasoline, Diesel, electric and steam operated cranes, shovels and draglines. Wherever there are materials to be lifted, trenches to be dug, excavations to be made or any similar work, there is a Link-Belt Crane or Shovel perfectly adapted to do it. The book, No. 1095, will be sent to anyone interested.

Feed dealers and manufacturers have been showing great interest in the traveling exhibit of the "Miracle Molasses Process", made by the Anglo-American Mill Company of Owensboro, Ky. Many



TRAVELING EXHIBIT OF MIRACLE MOLASSES
PROCESS UNIT

dealers who grind feed are fully aware of the strong demand that exists for sweet feed, but have hesitated to put in a molasses process because it seemed so messy, troublesome and expensive. It was to help overcome this prejudice that the Anglo-American Mill Company mounted a "Miracle" unit on a truck and urges dealers to invite this truck to their own place of business for a practical demonstration. The illustration shows L. Freeman Little, president of the Anglo company, and the truck at the Feed Manufacturers convention at French Lick, Ind., last month. If you would like to see the Miracle Process, drop the Anglo-American Mill Company a line to that effect.

S. T. Edwards & Co., of Chicago, Ill., have recently issued two new bulletins, covering interesting details of their two new machines for use in manufacturing feed. One, a feeder, is in operation at the McMillen plant in Buffalo. It has a capacity of 40 cars a day. The other is in operation at the Always-A-Head Feed Mills of East St. Louis, Ill. The McMillen plant operates 50 of the new feeders, described in the bulletin. Most excellent results are reported.

Elevator heads receive far too little attention in the majority of elevators, considering the fact that they are among the chief danger points in the house. It is all very well to have a sign at the door to remind the last man out to see that all bearings are cool and the electric switch pulled before leaving. After a hard day even the boss himself will take a chance rather than climb to

the top of the house to see that heads are as they should be. The Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company of Moline, Ill., point out this condition in their literature on the Barnard-Moline Employees Belt or Service Elevator. With such equipment a trip to the top is so easy, so safe, and so quickly made, that insurance companies recognize it in their rates.

BUILDING YEAR 'ROUND SIDELINE TRADE

Milk has become such a big factor in the feed business that dealers and mill owners cannot afford to ignore its possibilities but can, on the other hand, profit by procuring this business in addition to their regular grain and mill sales.

The use of milk in the diet of poultry, hogs and calves is today an acknowledged necessity. The experimental stations of our state universities and the successful producers and winners at exhibitions, throughout the entire country, know the value of milk in the ration and are using it to increase their production and protect their flocks and herds from disease.

The Consolidated Products Company, 4750 Sheridan Road, Chicago, makers of Semi-Solid Buttermilk, offer a splendid opportunity to dealers and mill owners to tie in on the national advertising they have been doing for the past 16 years and to become identified with their organization in supplying the ever increasing demand for a milk that is an acknowledged factor in its field. Their sales plan and their protection to dealers who represent them, makes a splendid deal, especially when it comes from a source that means added revenue to their local representatives.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk has made milk available anywhere, at any time and in any quantity. It is a guaranteed product, upon which you can build an enviable reputation, and it increases the value of your accounts because its users actually make money from its use. Semi-Solid Buttermilk has turned many a flock owner and hog raiser from a loser to a winner. A letter to this company will bring you their plan for your territory.

CORRECTING A RUMOR

The following was received from The Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company. It is given space in order that such rumors as are now current may be put in their rightful places.

"Rumors have been circulated that the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company are going out of the Flour and Cereal Milling Machinery Business.

"For the benefit of our friends, customers and prospective customers, we make the statement that we are entering the flour and cereal milling machinery manufacture on a larger scale of production than ever before.

"For the past 60 days our plant has been operating day and night in our machine departments, exclusively on mill work. Our shipments for the first five months this year were 75 per cent greater than during 1928. Our complete line of mill machinery and equipment has been improved since January first this year, new catalogues for complete line are in the printer's hands and an export division has been opened at 116 Broad Street, New York City.

"The entire offices and factory have been rearranged for efficient service and production, new boilers are being installed and additional machine tool equipment has been installed and paid for. Orders now on hand will necessitate overtime work for all departments for next 60 days, in order to give prompt and efficient service, which is now our slogan."

The directors of this Company are: A. R. Weigel, president and general manager, Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company; W. P. Hunt, president, Moline Tool Company; A. E. Montgomery, president, Montgomery Elevator Company; C. Mauritz Johnson, vice-president, Moline Furniture Works; Bernard D. Connelly, vice-president, Rock Island State Bank.

CORRECTIONS ON THE DESCRIPTION OF THE I. C. R. R. ELEVATOR

In the article published last month on the Illinois Central Elevator at Omaha, due to a misunderstanding in our closing date, a number of errors which should have been corrected, were printed without alteration.

The L. A. Stinson Company of Chicago were the designers of the elevator and constructed it in association with the Folwell Engineering Company. The construction of the elevator was begun in August, 1928, and was completed in May of this year. The two receiving elevators have a capacity of 18,000 bushels per hour, each, and the shipping elevators handle 15,000 bushels each. There are three 2,500-bushel scales, with provision for one other scale at a future date. These scales were manufactured by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago. A double needle machine of S. Howes Company make was installed for grading.

The elevator's receiving equipment includes a Link Belt Car Dumper, and two 2,000-bushel receiving hoppers. These receiving hoppers not required when the car dumper is in use. On one of the tracks is installed an automatic sacking scale and a bag chute. An electric signal system affords communication between the weightmen on the scale floor and the unloading and loading units.

The plant was designed and constructed under the supervision of the following executives of the Illinois Central Railway Company: A. F. Blaess, chief engineer, and F. R. Judd, engineer of buildings.

With these corrections the article is approved by the engineers, and we regret that they were not made before going to press last month.

CORN OF 1816 INTACT

Corn more suitable for the collection of an antique dealer than for a dealer in grain, is the 113-year old ear of corn owned by J. K. Frohan, of Canton, Maine.

This ear, according to an Associated Press dispatch of July 14, was produced during the year known in New England tradition as "eighteen-hundred-an-frozen-to-death." That was 1816, an almost summerless year during which snow fell in all 12 months.

Naturally, very little grain was harvested, and this fact prompted one Daniel Childs, of Canton, to preserve one ear from his scant crop for posterity. The corn was handed down through several generations of the Childs family, and is now entrusted to the care of Mr. Frohan.

This piece of early Americana has been preserved practically intact, only a few kernels of the corn having been rubbed off.

STORAGE HALTS CORN BORER

In order to determine the importance of stored grain as a hibernating place for corn borer larvae and as a possible source of reinfestation, the borer population in 50 bins throughout a heavily infested Ohio county was determined in the spring of 1927 by Ohio state college authorities.

After a prolonged observation they announce their conclusions which include the following:

"The moth emergence period in stored corn was much extended as compared to the normal emergence period. Moths from dry storage material began emerging in the fore part of July and continued slowly throughout July, August, and September, whereas the normal emergence period was over by July 14.

"Approximately one-half of the borers in crib corn failed to become moths. From the viewpoint of damage to the corn crop the progeny of the moths which do emerge late is considered of negligible consequence. Hence under conditions as described, that is, where ear corn is kept dry, the borers contained therein are not held to be an important source of reinfestation."

Some Trends in Industry

An Address to Machine Shop Foremen, by the President of the Link Belt Company, Chicago, Which Applies as Well to Elevator Operators or Company Managers

By ALFRED KAUFFMANN

ADVANCING waves of other people's progress sweep over the unchanging man and wash him out."

That statement, made by Mr. Kettering of the General Motors Corporation years ago, is as true today as it was 35 years ago when as a boy I entered the shops of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

During those 35 years, four were spent in machine shops as an apprentice, three years as a student in engineering, and 28 years with the Link-Belt Company. With that as a background, I hope with some degree of interest to tell you about "Some Trends in Industry."

In the early years of this century we had every so often our nice little strikes because one or the other of us didn't want to do this or that, and as we all sympathized with each other, we quit, sulked, lost our pay, and finally came back, all because the fellow that hired us thought he was boss and we thought we were boss—when all the time neither of us was boss—but we hadn't learned yet that "the buying public is the boss of us all."

No matter what position we hold, workman, foreman, superintendent, manager, president, or what not, let us fail to give or to make good products, then see how quickly we'll be called to account for our work by the buying public.

Of course, the waves of progress taught us that millions were wasted in unnecessary strikes—we also learned that many losses were due to neglect on the part of the manufacturers to give the same consideration and attention to the human element of their factory as they gave to their machinery. The employees learned also that the employer was their agent who found purchasers for the product of their labor. So between the two we learned that many years of labor were needed in order for a worker to recover his wasted savings, or for the manufacturer to replenish his loss.

Treat 'em rough, and tell 'em nothing, was not very far from the true relationship between management and employees in manufacturing plants in the early days.

Today, just exactly the opposite views are held by executives whose function is the handling of employees. Men today want to know what it's all about. They are intelligent enough to comprehend the facts, and to use them constructively, and it's good business to give them the information.

Old customers are the backbone of any business. If we keep them satisfied with price and quality and delivery we will have less customer turnover. When these facts are brought home to employees, it will stimulate them to appreciate that their performance has a direct bearing upon the marketability of the product. Losses and wastes invariably are reduced by the arousal of interest. So I say again, consider the factory employees as part of the sales force, and tell them everything.

Modern business is organized in such large units today that in an ever-increasing number of cases, men who 25 or 30 years ago, naturally would have been in business for themselves, are today important factors in large corporations. Men with high qualifications devote their talents to marketing, production, accounting, or some other phase of the company's business, but irrespective of its many ramifications, the fundamental principles underlying business success, are few in number and simple in character. To start with, the object of being in business is to make profits, and the index of success is the ratio of the profits actually earned, to the real profit making possibilities of the business.

Having determined what these profit making possibilities are, the next step is to ascertain what the causes are, which contribute to failure to realize these potential profits.

We must find out to what extent this failure is due to manufacturing inefficiencies—to excessive sales costs—to short sighted or incorrect company policies—to defective accounting methods—to ineffective or inadequate advertising, or to still other conditions.

Bear this in mind—mergers of small companies into one large company provide no substitute for competent management. After they are set up and operating as a unit, their earnings, as in any other form of business, depend entirely on the sound judgment and foresight of the management.

But with big business and mergers, an entirely new condition was created. Industry instead of belonging to the privileged few, is passing into the hands of the many. Today there is an army of employee-owners in every large organization. Does not this put an added responsibility on the management? The passing of a dividend becomes a serious matter, if the action hits the pocketbooks of the workmen, foreman, superintendent and company officers. Also workers who are now part owners of



ALFRED KAUFFMANN

their companies are beginning to have a better understanding of the duties and difficulties of management.

Now what part do we play in this picture? Most of us in this room are interested in the manufacturing end. What proportion of the failure to get the best out of our plants can be pinned on us? We all know that an industrial plant is only a mass of junk unless some one is around to see that the bricks, mortar and machinery become tools of production. And that takes human beings.

Men, then, are the most important factors in the conduct of any business. And what difference does it make whether we mention this before a gathering of foremen, salesmen or executives, when the cry is always the same. Forget the title tacked onto our names, and look at it from the big opportunity standpoint. Men grow by having responsibility laid upon them. You may be a foreman today, and a superintendent or manager tomorrow. The same applies to the workman under you. In a sense you are his manager. Encourage him, let him know that he has a chance to get ahead, and that his chance lies in himself, and you will get further than any scheme of profit sharing, bonus, or welfare work, though they all may be very helpful.

The chance to say "Yes" to the question "Am I getting on" is what appeals to most men.

You men here who are foremen—

Are you not the business managers of your department? Would you or could you do differently

than you are now doing, if you were able to put your department in a separate building, on a different lot, and put a sign with your name over the door?

You were not picked because you had a pull. As business manager of your department you were chosen because you had certain definite qualifications. You were a good workman, a master craftsman. You understood the "knowhow" of the business, and you know how to get along with people.

You know better than I do the many petty things that come up during the day or week, the burden of which must be borne by you. You know the most important factor is maintaining high quality and low cost. Why tell you anything about the direct loss due to spoiled work, or that rush jobs are always more expensive than regular jobs?

You need new men in your shop. Either you, the foreman, or the employment man must hire them. Both of you are poor salesmen if you can't sell the job to the prospect, because, remember the man who asks for employment is a buyer of a job, and if you need him it is your business to sell him one.

Some of you may, but all of you should, know more about the practical knowledge of manufacturing economies and accounting—have a clear insight into such overhead items as equipment depreciations—tool cost—scrap charges—supply costs—supervision and inspection charges, and the like—in their relation to direct charges and total costs.

But more important than all is a working knowledge of *human beings*.

Bear this in mind: Every man pays for the amount of bossing he requires, and likewise every man's wages increase in proportion to his ability to act as a boss or foreman of himself and others. The lower the wage rate, the greater the amount of watching and direction constantly required. The highest wages are paid to the man through whose ability the largest number of other men may be profitably employed.

I want to say this in conclusion:

Competitive industry today isn't a social or charitable affair—it is a conflict, and leadership is required to bring success.

It takes "guts" to stay in the game.

Some of us who handle men succeed only in proportion as we intelligently direct the work; that is, as we get intelligent work from the men who work with us.

So I repeat what I said at the beginning—the opportunity is here—if we don't take advantage of it, then the advancing waves of other people's progress will sweep over us and wash us out.

PELICAN STATE CORN EXCEEDS RICE ACREAGE

Progress reports on corn, rice, soy beans, oats and small grains are made in the annual report of extension work carried on by the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge.

"WELL MANAGED MARKETING"

Louisiana rice growers have never fully recovered from the financial depression of a few years ago, the report says. But those in the river-rice section are in better shape than growers in the prairie belt of western Louisiana "because of better soils and a well managed marketing association."

High typed, new varieties developed at the Crowley Rice Experiment Station, and the rotation of soy beans and rice promise to solve some of the problems.

The Pelican State corn yield, the university claims, has been "entirely too low" due to neglect and other causes. It is now the chief feed grain crop, and is grown in every parish. Only cotton has a larger acreage. The average state yield of corn is 17½ bushels per acre.

OATS AND SMALL GRAIN

Oats could be grown profitably in many parishes, it is suggested. They seem to be especially adapted to northeast Louisiana. Fifty to 75 bushels per acre is not an unusual yield. Oats and rye may well be needed "more generally" for cover crops.

Seasonal Features of Illinois Grain Marketing

A Summary of a Comprehensive Grain Trade Study Made by Illinois University Experts

By L. J. NORTON AND C. L. STEWART*

THE time of shipping wheat from Illinois elevators is highly seasonal. From 1923-24 to 1925-26, 70 per cent of the year's shipments, on the average, were made prior to October 1. On the other hand, shipments of corn and particularly of oats are not so seasonal. During the three years studied only 44 per cent of the corn was shipped from November to February inclusive, and only

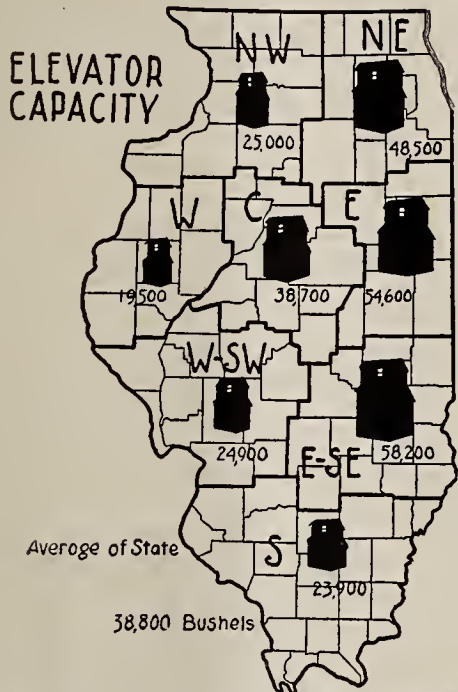
ity was particularly noticeable in the northeastern district, where oats are a very important crop. These variations apparently are related to differences in available storage capacity, elevators in the northern and eastern sections having larger capacity than those in other parts.

Some shifts occurred in the season of shipment between the different years. During each year of the period covered, wheat was marketed later than during the previous year. A larger portion of the corn and oats shipments were made at harvest time in 1924-25 than in either of the other two years. Relatively favorable prices at harvest time apparently stimulated earlier marketing of the 1924 crops.

AUGUST CUE FOR PRICE RISE

Typically, wheat prices have advanced from August to February and then declined. Seasonal increases in the prices of Soft wheat have averaged larger than for Hard wheat when either pre-war or post-war averages are considered.

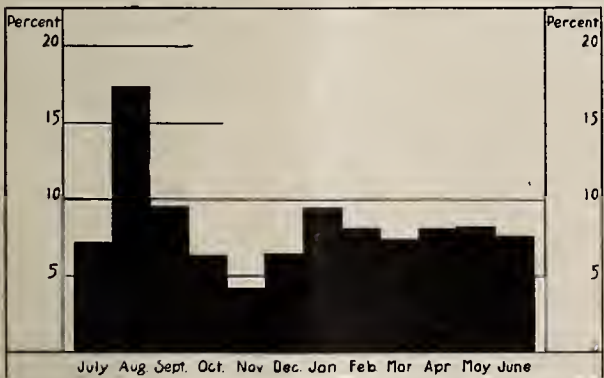
Attempts to analyze the seasonal variation in corn prices are complicated by changes in grade. Before the war a rather regular seasonal increase



AVERAGE CAPACITY OF ELEVATORS IN EIGHT ILLINOIS DISTRICTS

34 per cent of the oats from July to September inclusive.

Different parts of the state show differences in season of shipment. Elevators in southern Illinois ship their wheat more uniformly than do elevators in the central and eastern parts of the state. Northern and western sections are intermediate in this respect. The production of Soft wheat in the southern section and Hard wheat in the central and eastern sections probably explains this difference in season of shipping, the Soft wheat being held because of expectation of the greater seasonal rise



PROPORTION OF ILLINOIS OATS SHIPMENTS MADE EACH MONTH

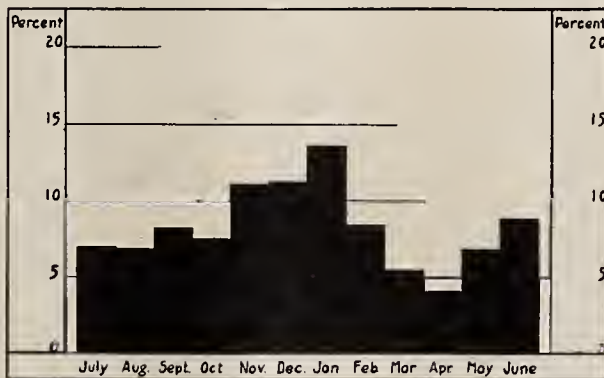
which typically takes place in the price of this product.

Shipments of corn from the southern half of the state tend to be concentrated at harvest time more than in the balance of the state.

OATS SHIPPING MORE UNIFORM

Shipments of oats from the northern and eastern sections of the state are more uniformly distributed throughout the year than from the southern and western sections. For the period studied, uniform-

*Authors of Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 324, a 46-page illustrated volume containing full data on which above conclusions are based. Address: University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.



PROPORTION OF ILLINOIS CORN SHIPMENTS MADE EACH MONTH

took place in the price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago. From 1899 to 1913 the August price averaged 14 cents higher than in the previous December. The seasonal variation for the period 1920-1927 has been less marked. Although there was an average increase of 12 cents between December and August, there have been wide variations between the individual years which make up this average.

Seasonal variations in the price of oats have been typically small, and before the war were rather uniform from one year to the next. The average changes in price within the year indicate that storage space must be available at low cost in order to make the storage of oats profitable. From 1921 to 1927 the average increase in price of oats from August to March was only six cents a bushel. In spite of this, as has been noted, shipments of oats are distributed more uniformly throughout the year than are those of the other two grains.

Comparison of changes in the price of oats and the opportunities for earnings on oats hedged at time of purchase by sale of futures indicates that from 1921 to 1926 the opportunities for earnings from storing oats between August and March, were larger when the oats were hedged. This was not true, on the average, from 1914 to 1920.

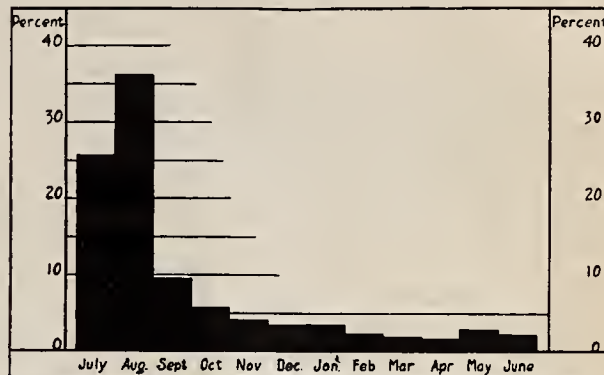
EFFECT OF STORAGE FACILITIES AND CREDIT ON TIME OF SHIPMENT

The average storage capacity of 344 reporting companies was 38,750 bushels. The elevators average largest in the northeastern and eastern parts of the state, the average in these sections being about 50,000 bushels while in the central district the average was about 40,000 and in the balance of the state from 20,000 to 25,000 bushels.

Comparison of data on season of sale by farmers,

compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture for the period 1914 to 1923, with shipment data for 1923-1926, indicates that Illinois elevators ship out corn and wheat about as rapidly as they purchase it, but that they ship oats less rapidly. The rather regular movement of corn from country elevators results from farm storage while that of oats can be attributed, to a large extent, to storage by elevators.

Information obtained from 471 farmers in all parts of the state indicates that the average farm



PROPORTION OF ILLINOIS WHEAT SHIPMENTS MADE EACH MONTH

is fairly well supplied with storage space for corn but that in certain sections farm storage is not available for all of the small grains raised. The 471 farmers reported that their permanent corn cribs averaged 2,848 bushels and their tight-bin storage for small grain, 2,068 bushels. Only about one-fourth of these farmers reported that lack of storage facilities was a factor in determining time of sale during any of the last five years, and about the same proportion reported that lack of available credit influenced the time of sale any year during the same period. In the central and eastern districts, however, the farmers indicated that available bank credit affected time of sales during a little more than one-fourth of the years.

There were no significant differences between the season of shipping grain from private elevators and that of shipping from farmers' elevators, although there was a tendency for the farmers' elevators to ship a slightly smaller percentage of their grain immediately after harvest.

JULY-TO-FALL CAR NEEDS OF GRAIN TRADE FORECAST

A probable increase of 11 per cent in the level of agricultural and industrial activity in the Middle West during the third quarter of 1929, as compared with the corresponding months a year ago, was predicted July 11, at the nineteenth regular meeting of the Mid-West Shippers' Advisory Board. This forecast covered grain traffic, etc., in the states of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, western Indiana and northern Michigan.

As contrasted with the increase of approximately 11 per cent anticipated in the Middle West, consolidated reports of the shippers' advisory boards throughout the country indicate a probable increase in business of 7 per cent for the United States as a whole in the third quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding months of 1928.

Comparing the months of July, August and September this year with the same months a year ago, an increase of 25 per cent was forecast "for the movement of hay, straw and alfalfa," while increases of 20 per cent and 15 per cent respectively were predicted in the movement of grain and of flour, meal and other mill products.

WHEAT LIGHT IN HUNGARY

The 1929 Hungarian wheat crop is estimated at 63,419,000 bushels, compared with the 1928 crop of 99,211,000 and 76,933,000 produced in 1927. The 1929 estimate is well below the average production of 74,859,000 bushels for the years 1924-28, and is the lowest since 1924, the Department of Agriculture has been advised. Hungary is the first European country for which an estimate of wheat production has been received.

NEWS LETTERS

ST. LOUIS

FAIRMOUNT

CORRESPONDENT

THE secretary of the Merchants Exchange, C. B. Rader, attended the annual convention of the National Hay Association in Toledo, Ohio. He was accompanied by Walter H. Toberman, retiring president of the association and by D. S. Mullally, former president.

Zebulon Owens, in charge of the cash grain department of the Toberman Grain Company, met with an accident July 5, when a train of the Frisco railroad sideswiped a Burlington train overturning a car on which Mr. Owens was riding. He was not seriously injured but was rather badly bruised and compelled to stay away from his work for several days.

George L. Morche has just completed a two months automobile trip covering the grain territory tributary to this market and advises us that he expects to remain on the market during the movement.

George R. Robinson, a former member of the Merchants Exchange and one of the founders of the Ralston Purina Company, died suddenly on a train returning from a trip to Colorado Springs on June 28. His funeral was held at Kirkwood, Mo.

Mr. Robinson was 63 years old and was born and raised in St. Louis and St. Louis County. He entered the feed business in 1888, becoming vice-president of the Andrews & Robinson Forage Company. Impressed with the advantages of the business and the demand for live stock and poultry he and W. H. Danforth organized the Ralston Purina Commission Company, the forerunner of the Ralston Purina Company. Mr. Robinson retired from active participation in the Ralston Purina Company affairs about 15 years ago, selling his common stock to a syndicate but keeping a substantial block of preferred stock. When the company was first organized he was the president but later on he became vice-president. Mr. Robinson was also interested in musical affairs of the city and in 1925 to 1927 served as manager of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

M. R. Parrott, familiarly known as "Denny," became the proud father of a son on June 13. Both mother and child have been progressing rapidly. This was somewhat of a surprise to the many members as Mr. Parrott has been married for 18 years. Much wealth, health and happiness has been wished his heir.

D. P. Moore, more generally known as "Dinty" Moore, manager of the wheat buying department of the Valier & Spies branch of the Kansas Flour Mills Company, severed his connection with the mill on July 1, to accept a position with the Missouri Elevator & Grain Company. His duties will be those of domestic grain merchandiser, for which he is well fitted through his many years of experience as a buyer and handler of wheat in the West. His first position in the grain business was with the M. C. Peters Milling Company of Omaha, Neb., in 1911.

The trade here all like Mr. Moore and were afraid for a time that he would be compelled to leave this market. The members wish him all the success in the world and hope that he will be with us for many years.

John C. Burks, manager of the cash wheat department for domestic trade of the Langenburg Bros. Grain Company, was born in Paris, Mo., his father being C. P. Burks of the Burks Bros. Grain Company of Centralia, large grain and hay dealers. John C. Burks was employed by his father and uncle in the grain and hay business, and while in that capacity the attention of grain buyers of St. Louis who called on his father, was attracted to the young man with the result that he moved to St. Louis to accept a position with the Calumet Grain Company of Chicago and St. Louis. This venture did not last very long. His next tenure in the business was with the Missouri Commission Company

and about this time he began to attract considerable attention from some of the older firms who had watched his progress through the various channels of his work and believing that he had integrity and ability, he was taken in with the Langenburg Bros. Grain Company, later becoming a stock holder.

J. A. Nixon, of Omaha, is an applicant for membership on transfer from Frederick C. Orthwein, Jr. Karl George Baertly is an applicant for membership on transfer from John J. Martin.

The last sale of memberships was at \$1,335, and are now being held at \$1,500.

C. H. Langenburg and Charles D. Valier are leaving for abroad and expect to tour Europe and return about the first of September.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

THE grain trade at Milwaukee is looking decidedly better. The receipts of grain daily and weekly are showing some handsome gains when compared with the same periods of last year. Grain traders are much encouraged at the smart stride which receipts are now beginning to take. They think it means better business for many months to come. The reason for all of this optimism is the marked gain in offerings. Corn is again the leader in making gains, with 933,000 bushels offered for the last month. Grain traders say that this indicates that there is plenty of corn back in the country and that this is now coming out under the stimulus of better prices. The record in oats is not quite as good. The offerings for June were 429,000 bushels. Even the wheat business at Milwaukee for June looms up to rather respectable totals with offerings of no less than 418,000 bushels.

The most important announcement made at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for a long time was that of the announcement of the retirement of P. P. Donahue from the active grain business as of June 30. For many years there has been no better known figure in the Milwaukee grain business than Mr. Donahue. He was recognized as one of the most able of the group of grain traders just passing. Connected with one of the largest grain firms in the city, he had been a commanding figure in the grain trade and all who knew him respected him and his high standards of doing business.

After July 1 Mr. Donahue ceased taking any active part in the grain, flour and feed business which had occupied his time and attention for 30 years spent at Milwaukee. Although Mr. Donahue will not engage in the grain business actively, he will continue to hold a substantial financial interest in it.

As far back as 1910 Mr. Donahue and H. M. Stratton joined their forces to form a grain company. Since that time the company has grown until it became a leader in the Middle West, controlling at one time 10,000,000 bushels of elevator storage space at various points.

Mr. Donahue has served the Chamber of Commerce in almost all of the official capacities available. He had a place on all the various committees from time to time. Then he served for a long period on the board of directors. He also served as vice-president for two terms and in 1913 he was chosen as the president of the Chamber.

Milwaukee will be a more important center for the repair of grain and other cars than ever before as the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad has decided to expend \$1,000,000 on new shops here.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is still studying the proposition of starting a new stock exchange here under the auspices of the grain board. Because of some of the problems which had developed with the investment houses with reference to the new board, it was decided to ask the bond and stock men to get together on their own

hook and once for all make a decision as to their attitude on the problem.

What is the real reason that Canada is not doing anything about the St. Lawrence deep water way? Senator Walsh, white haired veteran of Montana, declared that one of the chief reasons why Canada is holding back is the tariff reprisals against Canada, both past and prospective. The senator just recently spent several days in Milwaukee.

"The Canadians are sullen," he said, "as a result of the virtually prohibitive tariff rates which it is planned to put on almost all Canadian products. They are so sullen that they are even unwilling to talk about the waterway, with the result that negotiations for the treaty are now practically suspended."

Grain storage at the Milwaukee market is still at fairly high levels although accumulated stores are being carried down the lakes from time to time. The supply of wheat is the largest with 884,000 bushels, while corn ranks second with a supply of 781,000 bushels. Oats holdings are only of moderate volume with 322,000 bushels and barley is still lower with approximately 207,000 bushels. Rye is still held in relatively large quantities, considering the small receipts with no less than 511,000 bushels. This is equivalent to the receipts for many months.

Wisconsin is having an excellent growing season with a promising grain and corn harvest if there is no break in the present favorable conditions. There has been abundant rains with showers in some sections every day or two with warm sunshine alternating. This has helped to push along the corn fields. In some of the western counties corn is all ready to tassel, this being early for such a development. In general, however, the fields are still uneven because of the bad start which many of the fields had in the early spring.

INDIANAPOLIS

H. M. RUDEAUX - CORRESPONDENT

THE song of the binder is heard again in the wheat fields of Indiana, but instead of being a song of rejoicing, it is one of the blues. In sections where threshing is over the yield is a great disappointment, in fact, very low, yielding from eight to 16 bushels to the acre. There is little complaint about the quality, although recent arrivals of new wheat are of light weight. In some places the recent rains have done much damage, and the crop is entirely under water in the lowlands. Where the crop is still standing, cutting is impossible on account of the condition of the ground. Recent rains in the central and southern parts of the state have caused streams to leave their banks, and corn in the bottom and low lands is under water, making it impossible to cultivate. Reports from White River bottoms tell of farmers hauling their wheat shocks out of several feet of water, while other reports tell of shocks floating in water. Reports in general, however, are far from encouraging, and unless the rain stops and the skies clear, the corn crop will be injured to some extent.

The Indiana Grain Dealers Association held its first district meeting at Vincennes, Ind., Monday night, July 1. The meeting had an excellent attendance, and several of the grain men from Indianapolis were there. Fred K. Sale, secretary of the association, has planned some interesting meetings for the summer, to be held in the various districts of the state.

The receipts of corn in this market are fairly liberal, although most arrivals are being applied on previous sales. The demand is good, with a premium on good White milling corn of about 2½@3 cents per bushel. There is little demand for oats, and arrivals continue very light. Advances on consignments are about normal for this period of the year, but will increase as threshing pro-

July 15, 1929

gresses, and new wheat moves. At present there are very few advices on new wheat, it being a little early for much of a movement. Good weather and sunshine will hasten the crop movement, however. The first car of new wheat on the 1929 crop arrived last week. The car graded No. 3 Red Winter wheat, 57.2 test, 12.6 per cent moisture, 1½ per cent foreign material. The quality was not as good as expected. The wheat came from Vincennes, Ind., and was consigned to the Lew Hill Grain Company.

Otto P. Deluse began his duties as president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, after being installed by the Board of Governors, by appointing the chairmen of the various committees. Mr. Deluse succeeds Mark H. Miller, who became a member of the Governing Board. E. M. Elliott is vice-president; Tom Oddy, treasurer, and Samuel A. Holder has been reappointed chief grain inspector and weighmaster, and L. E. Banta, traffic manager. Committee chairmen are: Finance, Mark H. Miller; arrangements, Elmer W. Stout; membership, Victor C. Kendall; house, Joseph C. Gardner; law, Linton C. Cox; communications, Joseph A. Kebler; by-laws, Edward B. Raub; arbitration, H. E. Kinney; appeals, William J. Mooney; city interests, E. Clifford Barrett; manufacturers, Fred Hoke; public health and charities, James H. Taylor; relief, A. M. Glossbrenner; industrial education, Richard Lieber; grain, E. Clifford Barrett; grain arbitration, Edward D. Evans; grain discount, E. F. Winslow; seed, Edward M. Burge; call, Harold D. O'Brien; hay, Walter C. Garten; mercantile interests, Frank D. Stalnaker; produce, Lowell H. Wilson; railroad and traffic, George H. Evans; fire insurance, Fred G. Appel; real estate, O. J. Smith, and live stock, Chauncey H. Clark.

John K. Reis, 17 years old, the son of John A. Reis, of the Acme-Evans Company, died on Tuesday, July 2, of injuries suffered in a mine explosion at Mogg, Ky. He was a student of mining engineering and had been at the mine for experience. His uncle, C. A. Reis, is manager, and the youth had gone to spend the summer there. Powder caught fire, when he was 700 feet from the pit mouth, and exploded, causing his death.

Corn borer patrol stations will be opened in infected areas the last week in July, according to P. T. Ulman, corn borer patrol official. The first two stations will be opened in Wabash County, one on the Wabash-Miami County line on Federal Road 24 and the other on state road 15 near Lafontaine, Ind.

Hugh Patton, assistant secretary of the Acme-Evans Company, has gone to the lakes of Wisconsin, where he will spend a two weeks vacation. Mr. Patton is accompanied by his wife.

Fred K. Sale, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, and Miss Eva True, assistant secretary, left for Toledo, Ohio, to attend the National Hay Association convention, of which Mr. Sale is secretary.

The wheat pool of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation will operate again this year, it has been announced by William H. Settle, president of the farm bureau and general manager of the wheat pool. The pool was inactive last year, due to the failure of the wheat crop in Indiana. Settle said it was decided to revive the pool again this year at the request of many members. However, terms of contracts will not be enforced and it will be left to the discretion of the farmer whether he will send his wheat to the pool. There are about 12,000 contracts still in effect. A new marketing contract for 1930 is being perfected, and this will be used in signing up members for next year's pool.

Present storage stocks are very light. The Kentucky Public Elevator Company reported the small-est holdings in several years, consisting of 14,000 bushels of corn; 900 bushels of wheat; 1,400 bushels of rye; and 5,000 of oats, or a total of 21,300 bushels, for a plant with a capacity of better than 650,000 bushels. However, it expects to load in a considerable amount of wheat within the next 30 to 60 days, as with wheat at present low levels, indications are that buyers will take up and store early.

Louisville wheat buyers have been paying around \$1.17 a bushel for No. 2 Soft Winter Red wheat, but report that supplies arriving are grading below No. 2 for the most part.

John R. Watts & Son, Louisville seedsmen, who have recently purchased and occupied the Franklin Street warehouse and small elevator plant of Henry Fruechtenicht, plan in the future to handle grain, as well as a storage business in seeds and grain, issuing warehouse receipts, etc. The plant has an elevator capacity of only 25,000 bushels, but has goodly warehouse capacity. Mr. Fruechtenicht has another elevator plant on Mix Street, at Seventh; and has opened a branch store on Franklin Street, in place of the plant that was sold.

Edward M. Riedling, feed, hay and grain man at 726 East Market Street, has been chosen by the Democratic leaders of Louisville to head the ticket for Mayor of Louisville in the fall primary, the entire ticket having been named on June 29, at a mass meeting of the party. Riedling has been in the business here since he was a boy, and is now 51 years of age, married and father of several children. He is also a member of a family in which several members operate competing stores here. His chance of election is considered as rather slim, as the Republican party has controlled city and county for a number of years, has the money and the organization, and a party strongly in control is hard to beat.

Ed Scheer, of the Bingham Hewett Grain Company, Louisville, is spending 10 days or so on a vacation trip to Holland, Mich.

Hay prices in Louisville have been somewhat lower as a result of the fact that new hay will soon be moving. Just a little new river hay has been arriving from southern Indiana points on the Ohio River, but hay is too new, and it has been too rainy and wet for dealers to be willing to stock it, as it is in danger of heating. It will be 30 to 60 days before it will be carried to any extent. The new hay crop is said to be large and promises to be of fair quality, although much of it may be weedy, due to the very wet spring. No. 1 Timothy is priced at \$17.

J. Tegart & Co., feed, grain and hay dealers of New Albany, Ind., who lost their store by fire a few weeks ago, but saved the hay warehouse at the rear, recently suffered a second fire, which destroyed the hay warehouse, in a \$10,000 blaze. The first fire caused loss of about \$25,000.

It was recently reported from Tell City, Ind., that August Sternhauer, president of the Tell City Flour Mill, which was lost in a blaze in May, was rebuilding but as a feed manufacturing plant rather than as a flour mill.

It recently became known in Louisville seed circles that the Scott Seed Company, of New Albany, Ind., had purchased the O. F. Talbott grain and seed business at Keokuk, Iowa, and planned to operate it as the Northwestern Seed Company. D. P. Campbell, of the Scott organization, has gone to Keokuk as the active head of the business there.

George F. Korfhage, 63 years of age, one of the best known hay, grain and feed men in Kentucky, died at his home in Louisville on June 27, following an illness of three months, and was buried on Saturday, June 29, in Cave Hill Cemetery, from his home, 1418 South Floyd Street.

Mr. Korfhage had been in the feed and grain business for more than 40 years, headquarters of the business being located at 1430-86 South Preston Street, with branches operated at the race tracks, and a temporary branch, on the State Fair Grounds, which was only used for a few days out of each year. His two sons, George J., and Henry C. Korfhage, were associated with him in the business, operated as George F. Korfhage & Sons.

He was widely known in turf circles, as a result of furnishing much of the feed and bedding used at the local race tracks, and knew a great many owners and trainers from all parts of the country. It has often been remarked that Korfhage had the race track business "sewed up with lock stitches."

In addition to his flour and feed interests, he also operated a large retail grocery, and a few years ago purchased the Falls City Brewery Company which became the Falls City Ice & Beverage Company, making popular soft drinks, and near beer. Of late, he had given most of his attention to the latter in-

terests, leaving the greater part of the management of the hay and feed business to his sons.

In addition to the two boys, he is survived by his widow, and three daughters, Mrs. Charles Healy, Mrs. Frank Pfeiffer and Miss Louise Korfhage, and one brother, John Korfhage.

BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL CORRESPONDENT

RAIN storage conditions at terminal elevators have shown a marked improvement during the past month, but elevator operators still complain about the slow movement of grain to the Eastern seaboard for export. Cargoes are not moving down the lakes quite freely as they did a year ago, and this has helped to increase the storage space available for the prompt handling of arriving ships. Delays are not as frequent as they were when the season first opened.

Vessels of medium size are in fair demand at the head of Lake Superior and some boats are being placed at the Duluth-Superior harbors for Buffalo at two cents but some large shippers refuse to offer more than 1¾ cents for the larger carriers. There has been some inquiry at the American head of the lakes for future loading vessel capacity, but rates are not named and, it is unlikely that much tonnage will be placed very far ahead.

Early this month, the Buffalo Exchange reported that a total of 18,093,045 bushels of grain were in storage at Buffalo. The terminal elevators held 17,261,045 bushels and vessels waiting to be unloaded had aboard 832,000 bushels. This was a decrease of 2,700,263 bushels as compared with the week before when almost 21,000,000 bushels were either in storage or afloat. Canadian wheat topped the list with 9,036,479 bushels with American wheat figures being only 2,635,589 bushels. Other grains reported were, American corn, 2,038,012 bushels; American oats, 1,165,193 bushels; Canadian oats, 220,640 bushels; American barley, 170,270 bushels; Canadian barley, 1,446,789 bushels; American rye, 175,739 bushels and Canadian rye, 354,344 bushels. These figures do not include stocks afloat.

Terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur on July 5, had in store 56,412,906 bushels of grain while on the same day there were 22,282,319 bushels in storage at Duluth and Superior at the American head of the lakes. This is more than 78,000,000 bushels of grain awaiting shipment down the lakes but in view of congested conditions not only at Buffalo but at Montreal and other Eastern ports and the low rates prevailing for the movement of grain by water, vessels are not particularly anxious to engage in the grain trade. Improved conditions are reported, but the outlook is not as bright as many factors in the trade would like.

The steamer *George M. Humphreys* of the Steinbrenner fleet arrived early this month with 472,078 bushels of wheat from Fort William, one of the largest cargoes of the season. The *Lemoyne* had the largest cargo when she arrived May 4 with 460,000 bushels of wheat and 91,000 bushels of rye. Late in June the *Emory L. Ford* of the Oakes fleet arrived with 487,000 bushels and the *Bervind* of the same line carried 484,000 bushels. Higher water levels in the channels is said to be entirely responsible for the larger loads being carried by the largest of the Great Lakes grain fleet this season.

Kingston, Ont., is to have a new grain elevator for the trans-shipment of grain brought down the lakes when the enlarged Welland ship canal is in operation. An agreement has been reached between W. H. Coverdale, representing a group of Canadian financial interests, and an unnamed engineering firm for the preparation of plans and the calling of tenders for the construction of the new elevator which would have a grain storage capacity for 5,000,000 bushels. It will be erected at Little Cataraqui Bay. It is proposed to have the new elevator ready for operation not later than September 1, 1930. The cost will be approximately \$4,000,000. A large sum of money already has been approved by the Dominion government for dredging operations and it is expected work will be started before the end of July. The site of the structure is outside of the Kingston city limits but a special act for its annexation will be introduced in the next session of the provincial legislature.

A new era in Great Lakes-to-sea grain shipping through the barge canal is forecast as the motorship *Empire State*, the largest single unit ship capable of making direct delivery from lake ports to the Atlantic seaboard was launched at Ogdensburg, N. Y. The appearance on inland waterways of a fleet of supermotor-ships of which the *Empire State* is the first, may precipitate a bitter rate war

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

THINGS continue quiet in the local elevator and grain trade and will remain that way until new wheat rolls in freely enough to cause some activity. By July 6, not more than 30 crops had been threshed in the Louisville district, on account of rains and delay. Between Louisville and Indianapolis, there are a number of fields in which cutting has just been started, due to rain, and the fact that farmers had to cultivate the corn, and the weeds running away with them. Much of that wheat should have been cut two weeks ago. Some is down, which will mean smaller yields, and poorer grade. Unless the rains cease in the Louisville territory and give the threshers a chance, there is danger of damaged grain in shock.

between rail and water carriers. The new ship is one of a fleet to be operated by the Federal Motorship firm, of which George D. MacDonald of Buffalo is president. The vessel is so constructed that it can navigate the shallow barge canal through New York State with the unprecedented load of 2,000 tons. She is staunch enough to travel the Great Lakes under any weather conditions. The boat is 254 feet long, 46½ feet in beam and 20 feet deep and is propelled by two 700-horsepower Diesel engines and is said to be the fastest motorship afloat. Her cost is about \$250,000. Mr. MacDonald, head of the new transportation line, also is president of the Great Lakes Grain Corporation of Buffalo.

* * *

The Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., will launch next month a new Diesel-engined vessel for hauling grain on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence. The vessel now under construction at Quebec, will be the first of its kind to enter the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence grain trade and will operate out of Montreal. The capacity is said to be about 100,000 bushels of wheat or about 5,000 bushels in excess of any other boat now operating on this route. The ship itself is 252 feet long with a 43-foot beam and has a moulded depth of 20½ feet. The Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., announces this ship is part of an experimental program in the grain carrying trade over the Canadian route to Montreal.

KANSAS CITY

KENNETH FORCE CORRESPONDENT

ACCORDING to an announcement by T. B. Armstrong, assistant chief of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, protein content of the early movement of Hard Winter wheat is running less than last year. Figures compiled by Mr. Armstrong show an average of 11.47 per cent on 3,493 cars. At the same time last year, Kansas grain was averaging 11.60 per cent and Oklahoma wheat 11.80 per cent. The average on 48,000 cars inspected by the Kansas department last year was 11.93 per cent. The lower average this year, it is reported, is surprising to grain inspectors, since the wheat generally looks better and is much drier than that of last year. Considerable bread grain this year weighs 58 and 59 pounds to the bushel, while last year the early run was between 60 and 64 pounds, averaging about 61½ pounds.

* * *

A new factor entered Kansas City's trade development June 17, when the new Stock Exchange Department of the Board of Trade opened for trade with a large number of spectators jammed on the trading floor to witness the opening ceremonies.

For the first time in the history of the Board of Trade, the grain trading pit was thrown open by J. J. Kraettli, president, to permit the clamoring visitors to mingle with traders.

Kearney Wornall, grandson of C. E. Kearney, the first president of the Board of Trade, and the man to make the first transaction when the board opened in 1869, made the first purchase of stock on the new exchange.

Trade was active for the first day. On one of the stocks listed, the Novadel-Agene Company, well known makers of a flour bleaching material, a stock dividend was declared within the first hour of trading.

The new trading hall was decorated with flowers and flags, and clerks and employees were dressed in white uniforms. Mayor Albert I. Beach, who made the dedicatory speech, was introduced by James N. Russell, chairman of the stock exchange committee of the Board of Trade and president of the Russell Grain Company. J. J. Kraettli responded to the dedicatory address, outlining the aims of the new institution.

J. M. Swenson, operator of a 12,000-acre wheat ranch near Burlington, Colo., flew to Kansas City with Mrs. Swenson by airplane to witness the opening of the exchange.

* * *

Nathan L. Jones, president of the Public Utility and Investment company, Salina, Kan., purchased the Kansas City Board of Trade membership of the late J. A. Theis, and is an applicant for admittance to the stock exchange. The consideration was \$12,500 net, there being no transfer fee on a deceased member's certificate. This price is an advance of \$1,500 over the last previous sale of a membership on the local board.

Mr. Jones' company deals in public utility and investment stocks and bonds. It plans to list the securities of some of its utility companies on the stock exchange.

* * *

Joseph John Hiddleston, one of Kansas City's early day grain men, died June 29, at his home here, 710 West Seventy-fourth Street. He was first

president of the Grain Clearing company, and was in the grain business as a buyer for a period of about 43 years.

Mr. Hiddleston, who was born in Nobel County, Ohio, got his start in the grain business at Eudora, Kan., in 1882. He came to Kansas City 10 years later and purchased a membership in the Board of Trade for \$125, being associated with A. McKenzie, another member of the board of trade. Later, he went to the Moore Grain and Elevator Company, and shortly afterward, went to Minneapolis to take charge of the grain elevators of the Great Northern Railroad at Minneapolis and Duluth.

After five years, Mr. Hiddleston became associated with Moses Bros., at Great Bend, Kan., returning to Kansas City in 1912; when the Kansas Flour Mills Company was formed, he was assistant secretary-treasurer of the new company. He had held that position until his retirement June 9, 1925.

Mr. Hiddleston leaves three daughters, a grandson, and a niece. The honorary pallbearers were: B. C. Moore, E. D. Bigelow, A. T. B. Dunn, D. V. Seymour, M. C. Fears, Thad L. Hoffman, president of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., Clarence Swearingen, and J. B. Brackett. Active pallbearers were S. H. Miller, J. J. Kraettli, president of the Board of Trade, V. D. Murphy, E. M. Jolly, Asa Thomason, and Harry J. Smith.

* * *

Report was received here July 5, of the destruction of the Rock Island elevator at Eldon, Mo., July 4, by a fire supposed to have been started by Roman candles from a Fourth of July celebration. Four thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed. The loss was roughly estimated at \$15,000.

* * *

Title to the Washburn-Crosby milling and elevator property in the Northeast industrial section here was transferred the week of June 17, to the General Mills, Inc.

* * *

More than 100 members of the Kansas City Board of Trade were guests at the fourth annual party given by Thad L. Hoffman, president of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., at his private golf course and country home, "Hoffdale", near Shawnee, Kan., the afternoon and night of July 7.

Ralph W. Hoffman, brother of Thad L. Hoffman, assisted as host. He is vice-president of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., and manager of the Hoffman mills at Enterprise, Kan.

Paul Uhlmann, vice-president of the Uhlmann Grain Company, won first honors in the golf tournament. J. J. Kraettli presided at the dinner.

* * *

Byrd Rogers, elevator operator of Guymon, Okla., was a visitor at the Board of Trade July 9. He reported crop conditions in his territory as very favorable.

* * *

J. H. Bailey of the National Milling Company has been elected to membership of the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer of H. J. Owens of the same company who has been transferred to the New York office.

* * *

Several grain firms are establishing departments exclusively for stock exchange activities. B. G. Christopher & Co. announced June 25 that such a department had been completed for their organization and placed in charge of Lee W. Thompson, formerly connected with the bond department of Taylor, Ewart & Co.

* * *

S. S. Carlisle, vice-president of the Continental Export Company, St. Louis, visited the Board of Trade June 15. He is a member of the Kansas City Exchange.

* * *

Courtney H. Cotton, general sales manager for the Kansas Flour Mills Company bought a home-site at 428 West Sixty-seventh Street the first part of the month for \$33,000.

* * *

Van Roy Miller, president of the Nutrena Feed Mills Company, bought a home-site the first part of the month on Fifty-ninth Street.

* * *

Oliver Denton, 76 years old, head of the Oliver Denton Grain Company here, fell dead as he boarded a Santa Fe train at the Union station to go to Dodge City, Kan., July 3. Funeral services were held July 6.

* * *

Charles H. Burroughs, 61 years old, cashier at the Kansas Flour Mills Company, died June 21, after an illness of a few weeks.

* * *

V. R. Combs, vice-president of the Arcady Farms Milling Company, is an applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from A. E. Yardley, formerly grain buyer for that concern.

* * *

O. T. Cook, second vice-president of the Wyandotte Elevator Company, feels he only needs a job with a fire department to be a real fire fighter. After two recent fires at his home in Kansas City,

Kansas, at which he did some tall fire fighting, he began to think fires were his nemesis. One day last month he looked out of his office window and saw smoke pouring from what appeared to be the top of the Wabash elevator in North Kansas City. His company having operated the elevator until recently, he rushed down to his car and went to the scene. When he reached it he found an old switch engine was responsible for all the smoke. Board of Trade friends have presented him a big well-used red fireman's helmet, and a new red fire ax.

* * *

A. J. Perlich, Kansas City flour salesman, was kidnapped in Topeka June 28 by a girl and forced to drive to the scene of a hold-up where \$13,000 in cash was stolen from him. The money was the payroll of the national office and hospital employees of the Security Benefit Association, a fraternal order. Perlich had just entered his car after conducting a demonstration of products of the Washburn-Crosby Mills Company, Kansas City. The woman escaped with the money, running through an apartment house.

* * *

Interviewed in Kansas City July 8, Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde pointed out that the appointment of a farm board has already had a stabilizing effect on the wheat market. Farm legislation has had a big psychological effect on agriculture, Mr. Hyde asserted. Though it is impossible to say just how much of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund will be used for wheat, procedure is within the entire control of the farm board, which is as autonomous as the supreme court, Mr. Hyde pointed out.

However, the farm board cannot operate except on the initiative and at the request of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative associations, Mr. Hyde said. The degree of team-work between the farm board and the farmers themselves will determine the full value of the new law.

Mr. Hyde feels that wheat is on the upgrade, and that farmers would get more for their grain if they would hold it until later in the season.

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE - - CORRESPONDENT

GRAIN men on this market were gratified over the reappointment of E. K. Staples as a member of the state board of Grain Appeals here. He has gained popularity in grain trade circles here for his efficiency.

* * *

Julius H. Barnes, of New York City, paid a brief visit to this market. On leaving here he was scheduled to sail from New York on a trip of several weeks in England and on the continent. While he gave out no statement for publication, it has been intimated that the main object of his trip over there is to look up his foreign connections in the trade.

* * *

Grain men on this market are anxiously waiting for some announcement regarding the new farm board's plan of operation in the grain markets before making their handling plans definitely for the new crop year. Dealers here were deeply interested in intimations to the effect that the new governing body may be a heavy trader in futures at certain periods, with a view to bringing about control in that way and also to pick up resultant profits to tide it over periods when it may be found necessary to throw considerable capital into the market in the furtherance of its stabilization policy. It is claimed by some of the more apprehensive in grain trade circles here that it might be within the scope of the board to put the regular exchanges out of the picture so to speak. Other elevator interests and commission men here who are credited with having kept their ears closely to the ground during the last several weeks assert that they do not feel apprehensive regarding the final outcome.

* * *

Vessel interests here have been having a slow time of it so far this season. Demand for space was so quiet during the last month that many boats switched over into iron ore trade adjudged themselves fortunate to be able to pick up wild cargoes. Full loads of any grain were few and far between at the elevators, and freight rates were consequently decidedly easy.

* * *

Duluth elevator managements claim to feel themselves in somewhat of a muddle owing to the slow export situation and they are endeavoring to figure out ways and means for handling the new Spring wheat crop in the event of the season's outturn being anywhere nearly normal. "I would like to know where the grain is going to be stored during the fall rush unless the unexpected happens," says an official of one of the elevator systems. He ex-

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presses himself as anxious to know if the new grain board is likely to reserve elevator space at the start this fall. A good outlet is expected to be created through the moving out of Spring Durum wheat on account of Buffalo millers who have been increasingly active on this market during the last two or three seasons.

Reports received here recently were to the effect that 62 boats are being held at Montreal through inability to find elevator space to enable them to discharge their cargoes.

The recent upturn in wheat and coarse grains futures was a source of gratification to operators on this market. Trades in the pit have been in heavy volume at times and traders have been able to earn liberal commissions and to pick up some fair profits.

After a slow period since the early winter, the flaxseed market has suddenly come to life. The volume of business has gained tremendously, with traders coming in on the theory that flax was behind the market in feed grains in point of relative prices.

Operators specializing in barley on this market were busy during the last month. Fairly wide fluctuations were registered according to traders interested at times in picking up barley to cover contracts entered into for boat space to move grain east.

R. M. White, of the White Grain Company, commented upon a revival of interest in the hay market. After having been apathetic for months, quotations in all grades of hay have been marked up from \$1 to \$2. The reason for the changed condition in the hay market according to Mr. White is the falling off in the crop. Much of the hay over this territory has been cut short, but growers are hoping for a second crop to help out.

Dealers on this market are not a whit discouraged regarding the outlook in the Durum wheat trade. Regarding the general situation C. C. Blair manager of the Peavey Elevator system here pointed out that Bill Jones of the Hallet & Carey Co.'s data, just 4,000,000 bushels of Durum wheat remains in farmers' hands and at interior elevators to come forward. That added to holdings here brings the total amount of that grain in sight up to 13,000,000 bushels. That he expects to be brought down to moderate proportions before the new grain begins to move around Labor Day. He looks for fair foreign inquiry for Durum wheat developing in due course as their takings have been held down to a minimum for some time back and the stocks in hand must be consequently limited. He also laid stress upon the point that the Durum wheat yield for this season is forecast to show a substantial reduction from the 1928 total.

mittee, to the effect that he intended to introduce at the next session of congress, a proposal to deepen the canal from Buffalo to Albany, at an estimated cost of \$50,000,000.

The very active trading in securities on the exchange early in June, resulted in establishing a new high record total for the month, of 1,347,381 shares. Thereafter, trading was less active, but nevertheless, the daily transactions were regarded as very satisfactory and it was noted that the number of issues traded in covered a wide range. The list is being increased steadily, additional new members are qualifying as brokers, and more outside houses, members of other exchanges, are being admitted to registration for trading privileges. Over 400 issues are now listed.

James D. Norris, assistant treasurer of the Norris Grain Company, of Chicago, was one of the June visitors in the grain trade on the exchange.

The many friends of Harry G. Gere were deeply pained, late in June, to hear of his strange disappearance, the only explanation of which appeared to be accidental drowning. After leaving the home of his daughter Mr. Gere had evidently gone to Lake Wewaugwanga, N. J., to fish. His boat with his fishing tackle and packages that he had brought with him were found floating on the lake and it is believed he fell overboard. Up to this time no trace has been found of his body in spite of continuous search on the part of state police and volunteer divers.

Philip A. Copenhagen, of Chicago, called on exchange members here recently.

Members of this exchange, and especially the "old-timers" in the grain trade, and grain dealers in many other markets as well, learned with great regret early this month of the death of George H. K. White in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. White served for many years as chief grain inspector for the Produce Exchange and enjoyed a nationwide reputation as one of the most efficient experts in that line of work. Mr. White held the first grain inspector's license issued by the Department of Agriculture. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and Masonic Veterans Association.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

Carl J. B. Currie of Park & Pollard, Boston, dealers in poultry feed, is in the West for the purpose of buying in the principal markets.

Arthur Hopkins of the New England Grain Products Company, attended the convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Walter E. Dempster, who has for some time been with the New England Freight Association, has resigned the position of freight rate service in which he was a recognized expert and become connected with the freight department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Royal C. Taft of the E. R. Bacon Grain Company, who for some time has been stationed at Portland, Maine, is now in Boston, and has applied for active membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, seeking to obtain it through the transfer of the certificate of Charles A. Perry.

F. M. Stucklen, associate member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, recently returned from an extended tour in attending to the grain business in which he is engaged. During his absence he visited England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland and Germany.

Munroe J. Lorimer, auditor of the New England Grain Products Company, recently sailed from Boston to spend a couple of months in a pleasure trip to England and the continent.

The stock and equipment of William W. Holmes hay and grain dealer of Webster, Mass., now in bankruptcy, was disposed of at public auction. The sale netted \$3,000.

Percy L. Covey of Boston has applied for associate membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

William B. Herrick, grain dealer of Beverly, Mass., has applied for associate membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

Mandel Raffe of Mandel Raffe & Co., Boston, stock brokers has applied for active membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

Charles M. Cox of the New England Grain Products Company, who was one of the speakers at the

closing dinner of the season of the Business Men's Art Club, stated that it was a matter of much satisfaction to him to note the progress that has been made by the members of the Club during the past year.

The following parties have applied for associate membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange: William Shmank, of William Shmank & Co., grain dealers, Brookline, Mass.; and M. A. Houser of Houser & Swan, Boston, mine owners.

There does not appear to be much interest felt by Boston feed dealers in the matter of establishing a practice of selling feed on margin for future delivery along the lines of the grain future delivery business, as recently proposed by members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

During the month of June, trade with New England grain dealers was not as active as it would have been but for the frequent price changes in western markets. Dealers in chicken wheat report having a fair demand. Sales are mostly of Durum wheat which is much lower than Pennsylvania wheat.

The demand for mill feed during June became quite limited toward the end of the month owing to farmers in the southern part of New England having started haying; but there was a moderate sale in the northern territory. The offerings of mill feed by Canadian mills, especially of bran, have been quite large, and though considerable has been sold, there is yet some tonnage available.

During June the receipts of hay at Boston were ample. The sale was mostly confined to top grades for which the market ruled fairly firm, but medium and lower grades were quiet and prices weak. The receipts at Boston of hay were 212 cars. Straw 7 cars.

Stocks of grain at Boston in regular elevators as of June 29, were as follows: Wheat, 1,287,057 bushels; oats, 4,373 bushels; rye, 3,392 bushels.

The receipts of grain at Boston during the month of June, as established by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, were as follows: Wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 1,225 bushels; oats, 42,000 bushels; rye, 1,100 bushels; barley, 67,825 bushels; malt 1,525 bushels; mill feed, 222 tons; cornmeal 350 barrels; oat meal 6,365 cases and 1,030 sacks.

The exports of grain from Boston during the month of June were as follows: Wheat to Liverpool, 40,000 bushels; to Bremen, 44,000 bushels; to Hamburg, 16,000 bushels. Barley to Bremen, 130,000 bushels.

Among the visitors to the Exchange during the month of June, outside of New England, were the following: Lee W. Todd, Owosso, Mich.; John W. Cox, Coronado, Calif.; A. S. Peters, New York City.

BULL MARKET HADN'T BEGUN WHEN INDEX WAS FIGURED

The index of the general level of farm prices declined one point from May 15 to June 15, says a mid-year report from the Department of Agriculture, and at 135 per cent of the pre-war level on June 15 the index is 10 points below a year ago.

The decline from May 15 to June 15 was the result of the continued decline in the farm prices of small grains, hay, cotton, cottonseed, and wool; and the seasonal decline in the price of hogs, veal calves, sheep, lambs, dairy products and horses. These declines were partially offset by advances in the farm prices of corn, flaxseed, potatoes, apples, eggs and chickens.

The average farm price of corn in the United States on June 15 was nearly 1 per cent higher than on May 15. The farm price advanced about 2 per cent in the North Central States during this period, but this advance was partially offset by a 4 per cent decline in the North Atlantic States and approximately a 1 per cent decline in the South Central Division. Price-strengthening factors which favored the price advance for the country as a whole were the lateness of corn planting, unusually small market receipts and the heavy reduction in commercial market stocks during the latter part of May and the first half of June.

At 87 cents per bushel, the farm price of wheat on June 15 was 4 per cent lower than a month before, 36 per cent below the farm price on June 15, 1928, and 2 per cent lower than the five-year average price paid farmers from 1909 to 1913.

NEW YORK
C. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

AS a result of the action of the members of the exchange in amending the rules in order to facilitate participation in the securities market by members of other exchanges, 19 additional firms were approved for such registration last month.

Alexander Moore, of Chicago, was a visitor last month among members of the grain trade on the exchange.

A. S. Webbe, of the Chicago Board of Trade, was introduced to traders on the Manhattan exchange floor late in June.

L. H. Freeman, vice-president of Rumsey & Co., grain merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, was an early July visitor on the floor here.

Frank W. Losee, for a number of years active in the grain trade here, became affiliated with the old firm of Parker & Graff this month.

J. W. Bingham, of Chicago, traffic manager of a corn products company, paid a brief visit to members of the Gotham grain trade last month.

Walter M. Barringer, of Chicago, was one of the visitors registered on the exchange here late in June.

Members of the exchange, and especially those interested in the development of business on the state barge canal, were recently discussing an announcement by Congressman S. W. Dempsey, chairman of the House River and Harbor Com-

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Eighth Year

GOVERNMENT RUSHES NEWS OF 1924 WHEAT TO PRESS

Information as to the distribution of classes and varieties of wheat in the United States in 1924, as compared to that in 1919, now is available in Bulletin No. 1498, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The time elapsed between the date of the events recorded and the date when the edition was put on the street, was only four and a half years. Such a "beat" has rarely been achieved in the annals of Federal journalism. Participating in this news "scoop" of the decade, were J. A. Clark, J. H. Martin, K. S. Quisenberry, J. R. Hooker, C. E. Leighty, and C. N. Dubois, to say nothing of the loyal workers in the press room who co-operated with the Department staff in "rushing the copy."

They labored so that the grain dealers, millers and farmers who run, may read. It is conceded that any grain dealer who reads this bulletin about what wheats were where 10 years ago and five years ago, will be stimulated to wonder what wheats were where in 1928, '27, '26, or '29. So the timeliness and value of this publication are apparent.

Turkey wheat, the bulletin says, is the most widely grown variety of wheat. (That is, it was in 1924, at least.) Marquis is (or was) the second most widely grown variety, and Kanred is (or was, anyway) the third most widely grown variety. It is accurate, last-word data like these which will help keep the grain trade progressing, according to one commentator.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR JUNE

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Flour, bbls...	65,365	71,123	8,822	3,643
Wheat, bus...	975,036	412,059	1,149,948	548,543
Corn, bus...	40,759	68,919	.....	4,663
Oats, bus...	13,010	101,633	.....	69,469
Rye, bus...	36	61,515	.....	85,593
Barley, bus...	226,311	826,720	670,705	948,186
Malt, bus...	47,517	19,723	.....	.....
Hay, tons...	28	585	.....	.....
Straw, tons...	.....	9	.....	.....
Mill Feed, tons...	1,363	1,396	.....	.....

CHICAGO—Reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	2,423,000	821,000	794,000	744,000
Corn, bus...	5,515,000	5,905,000	2,949,000	4,895,000
Oats, bus...	2,006,000	2,333,000	2,799,000	2,399,000
Barley, bus...	509,000	317,000	245,000	47,000
Rye, bus...	109,000	122,000	2,000	9,000
Timothy Seed, lbs...	311,000	1,039,000	30,000	413,000
Clover Seed, lbs...	110,000	40,000	19,000	66,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs...	386,000	418,000	217,000	500,000
Flax Seed, bus...	225,000	158,000	6,000	.....
Hay, tons...	8,353	9,590	1,233	910
Flour, bbls...	995,000	881,000	627,000	520,000

CINCINNATI—Reported by J. A. Hallam, chief inspector, of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat bus...	72,800	49,000	92,400	56,000
Corn, bus...	422,800	334,600	344,400	351,400
Oats, bus...	230,000	174,000	222,000	118,000
Barley, bus...	4,800	3,200	1,400	.....
Rye, bus...	2,800	1,400	8,000	.....
Grain Sorghum, bus...	4,200	1,400	.....	.....
Feed, tons...	420	150	.....	.....
Hay, tons...	5,929	5,720	.....	.....

DENVER—Reported by H. G. Mundhenk, secretary of the Grain Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, cars...	159	97	13	62
Corn, cars...	348	135	74	44
Oats, cars...	27	41	8	11
Barley, cars...	20	26	2	0
Kaffir Corn, cars...	73	66	29	38
Hay, cars...	2	3	.....	.....
Flax, cars...	57	84	.....	.....

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. MacDonald, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat bus...	5,303,498	3,667,346	5,085,227	5,985,986
Corn, bus...	138,910	8,936	311,158	144,790
Oats, bus...	124,581	109,576	.....	151,830
Barley, bus...	1,022,499	529,419	1,405,158	496,041
Rye, bus...	351,015	253,438	149,114	357,655
Flax Seed, bus...	173,017	156,078	132,555	222,014
Flour, bbls...	543,230	477,200	664,400	599,550

PORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician, of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	14,682,638	20,146,114	14,517,032	26,426,765
Corn, bus...	1,181	.....	1,181	.....
Oats, bus...	2,393,847	4,104,035	2,187,859	5,852,743
Barley, bus...	1,510,953	1,283,302	3,515,575	2,492,916
Rye, bus...	289,111	693,417	459,843	1,160,392
Flax Seed, bus...	97,018	269,153	261,470	443,491
*Mixed Grain, bus...	134,881	83,271	26,506	58,348

*50 lbs. per bushel.

GALVESTON—Reported by D. A. Wickstrom, chief inspector, Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	408,626	.....
Kaffir Corn, bus...	102,857	77,142

HOUSTON—Reported by W. J. Peterson, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the Merchants Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	184,000	.....
Kaffir Corn, bus...	34,285	87,879

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	51,000	127,000	93,000	51,000
Corn, bus...	1,728,000	1,291,000	1,532,000	1,696,000
Oats, bus...	954,000	324,000	930,000	262,000

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	5,136,560	1,871,870	3,213,210	1,695,980
Corn, bus...	2,607,000	2,265,000	2,811,000	4,003,500
Oats, bus...	364,000	188,000	220,000	54,000
Kaffir-Milo, bus...	667,700	343,200	487,000	335,000
Rye, bus...	.....	4,500	3,000	4,500
Barley, bus...	75,200	43,200	19,200	30,400
Cane Seed, bus...	5,750	12,650	10,350	17,250
Flax Seed, bus...	.....	.....	.....	3,600
Bran & Shorts, tons...	4,360	5,080	20,740	16,240
Hay, tons...	10,428	15,408	4,176	5,760
Flour, bbls...	42,575	62,050	711,950	588,725

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	418,380	66,240	295,126	40,000
Corn, bus...	933,575	342,360	749,461	689,250
Oats, bus...	429,610	256,200	330,400	775,750
Barley, bus...	635,180	604,800	252,930	142,800
Rye, bus...	30,910	31,050	32,120	29,200
Timothy Seed, lbs...	30,000	194,345	.....	125
Clover Seed, lbs...	.....	679	60,000	1,486
Flax Seed, bus...	7,150	61,490	1,430	.....
Hay, tons...	576	523	.....	24
Flour, bbls...	202,300	278,250	4,900	5,250
Feed, tons...	5,500	6,002	7,340	7,200
Malt, bus...	3,800	57,000	302,100	277,400
Hogs, No...	109,194	84,753	2,138	4,308
Cattle, No...	12,450	15,103	521	1,201
Sheep, No...	2,621	4,288	.....	368
Calves, No...	27,895	28,473	7	25

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	5,747,060	4,447,810	3,180,310	3,796,170
Corn, bus...	847,320	574,460	668,060	626,110
Oats, bus...	1,341,160	1,134,130	1,176,280	1,850,670
Barley, bus...	905,590	974,080	722,140	1,039,140
Rye, bus...	302,490	326,430	187,610	142,900
Flax Seed, bus...	329,730	456,700	103,760	172,720
Hay, tons...	462	1,065	916,613	954,620
Flour, bbls...	23,616	14,545	187	26

MONTREAL—Reported by J. Stanley Cook, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	16,243,771	17,072,147	14,276,729	15,658,217
Corn, bus...	83,274	92,573	8,224	7,211
Oats, bus...	4,959,603	4,764,070	1,789,699	2,638,327
Barley, bus...	2,727,377	3,023,991	1,380,607	2,653,452
Rye, bus...	864,988	3,325,447	379,063	4,867,709
Flax Seed, bus...	80,500	82,801	.....	.....
Hay, bales...	110,529	68,805	122,350	93,355
Flour, bbls...	315,445	297,756	467,954	482,935

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the Board of Trade, Limited:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	115	.....	281,228	168,299
Corn, bus...	181	97	214,100	206,975
Oats, bus...	30	25	77,291	65,640
Barley, bus...	1	.....	.....	19,285
Rye, bus...	1	1	4,285	.....
Grain Sorghum, bus...	8	3	.....	.....

Barge Receipts.

Wheat, bus...	30,500
Corn, bus...	19,939

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, statistician of the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	6,632,200	.....	5,458,000	.....
Corn, bus...	73,500	.....	.....	.....
Oats, bus...	280,000	.....	71,000	.....
Barley, bus...	2,024,800	.....	1,785,000	.....
Rye, bus...	37,500	.....	68,000	.....
Clover Seed, Bags...	.....	.....	145	.....
Flax Seed, bus...	673,000	.....	.....	.....
Flour, bbls...	1,380,320	.....	353,000	.....

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	1,504,000	628,800	2,420,600	357,000
Corn, bus...	1,534,400	1,356,600	1,519,000	3,085,600
Oats, bus...	332,000	394,000	592,000	622,000
Barley, bus...	14,000	22,400	22,400	18,200
Rye, bus...	28,800	8,000	19,200	40,000

PORTLAND, ORE.—Reported by F. W. Clark, manager of the Merchants' Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	1,406,500	855,300	994,205	305,171
Corn, bus...	159,500	126,500	.....	107
Oats, bus...	60,800	64,600	.....	.....
Barley, bus...	20,800	19,200	.....	34
Rye, bus...	2,900	.....	.....	.....

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat, bus...	127,200	45,600	100,800	28,800
Corn, bus...	2,389,600	1,872,850	1,016,550	827,600
Oats, bus...	454,000	668,000	361,800	579,600
Barley, bus...	261,400	138,600	56,000	56,000
Rye, bus...	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Mill Feed, tons...	26,760	31,260	36,120	36,830
Hay, tons...	60	1,620	120	80
Flour, bbls...	193,000	205,900	192,800	206,450

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clem

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

ALFALFA-HAY PREFERENCES

Preferences for different types of bales of Alfalfa hay vary considerably, and the shipper will profit by catering to the tastes of his particular market, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

The New York City and Boston markets prefer the upright, box-pressed bale weighing from 190 to 220 pounds. San Francisco also prefers the big box-pressed bale for steamer shipments to the Atlantic seaboard.

Philadelphia and Cleveland like the medium size, 17 by 22 inches, perpetual-press bale, tied with three wires and weighing from 125 to 150 pounds. The Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and southern market handle the perpetual-press bale, 17 to 22 or 14 by 18 inches, but prefer the smaller bale weighing from 80 to 90 pounds.

FEED BILL NOW LAW FOR FIRMS SHIPPING TO MISSOURI

The new Missouri feed inspection statute not only will become mandatory upon millers shipping feed into Missouri, but also upon dealers who receive feed shipments from outside the state after August 27. Under the provisions of the new law, dealers are termed "importers."

Governor Caulfield, of Missouri, has signed the revised feed inspection bill which was recently passed by the legislature after several hearings and much discussion in both branches. The new law becomes effective August 27, 1929.

Before any feed can be offered for sale in the State of Missouri after that date a manufacturer, importer or jobber must secure a certificate of registration for each brand of feed from the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, at Jefferson City, Mo. The registration fee is \$2 annually for each brand.

An inspection fee of eight cents per ton of 2,000 pounds must be paid semi-annually, based on reports to the State Board of Agriculture on or before January 15, and July 15, each year, which report shall state under oath the number of net tons of feed sold in the state during the preceding six months ending January 1, and July 1, of each year.

Millers who ship feeds into Missouri, or who contemplate doing so, may address Jewell Mayes, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo., asking for copies of the revised feeding-stuffs law and the regulations adopted by the Board for its administration.

FEEDS FOR LAMBS

By R. L. WADDELL*

Ground grain is preferable for the first three or four weeks of feeding or until all the lambs are nicely started. After this time whole grain is fully as good, for lambs do a thorough job of grinding their feed. The amount of feed consumed will vary with conditions, and at the start it will be but a small quantity.

As the lambs mature the amount gradually increases to about $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per head daily for lambs raised in a dry lot. Experiments at the Missouri station, in which the lambs were creep-fed indicate that lambs on pasture will generally consume from 0.25 to 0.4 pounds of grain daily, and for each 100 pounds of gain made by the lambs, from 52 to 88 pounds of grain is required.

A good mixture for lambs just starting to eat grain is, ground corn two parts, crushed oats two parts, linseed oil meal one part, and wheat bran one part. The bran is important because it contains the mineral matter which the growing lambs need, and it tends to keep the digestive organs in good condition.

The above ration is ideal for producing purebred

sheep where growth is essential. In producing fat lambs for the market after the first three or four weeks of feeding the above ration, one containing more corn is satisfactory. At that time good mixtures are, corn six parts, linseed oil meal (pea size) one part, or corn six parts, and oats two parts. In case many ewe lambs are to be saved to build up the flock, corn alone should not be used.

Little has been said concerning roughages, but it is important that good quality Alfalfa or Clover hay be supplied the lambs in the creep, for they will start eating this as soon as they do the grain.

*University of Missouri.

AFRICAN HAY EXAMPLE OF FEDERAL PLANT SCOUTING

The first Sudan grass grown in this country was planted on a little plot of ground in Chillicothe, Texas, in 1909, and practically all the Sudan in the United States at the present time, came from this small beginning.

This introduction was made from the Sudan region of Africa by Dr. C. V. Piper, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and today Sudan grass stands as an example of the effectiveness of co-operative effort by state and Federal agencies in the discovery, introduction, increase, and distribution of valuable hay crops.

Recently the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has released its Bulletin No. 396, entitled "Sudan Grass for Hay, Seed, and Pasture," calling attention to the fact that this roughage crop is a successful contestant for hay acreage in all the southern states and over much of the Great Plains area.

OIL FEED PIT TEST IN PENN STATE

The Pennsylvania State Experiment Station has been doing much work on nutritional leg weakness in poultry. It has been found that the time of year in which chicks are hatched has a marked influence on the composition of the skeleton.

When chicks were given sufficient irradiation in sunlight transmitted through glass substitute windows, and, also when they were exposed to the rays of a quartz mercury vapor lamp and blue flame carbon arc lamp, the skeletal development was perfectly satisfactory. They also found that the use of Newfoundland and Norwegian cod liver oil, during the first eight weeks of life, also produced normal bone development.

The Pennsylvania station also has reported on the work it did, concerning various protein levels, in feeding baby chicks. The group that was given 20 per cent of protein, during 14 weeks, had the best weight average. Another group was fed 17 per cent protein, for 14 weeks, and did not make quite as good a gain as those receiving 20 per cent.

NEW YORK HAY PRICES LOSE EARLY GAINS

By C. K. TRAFTON

Reflecting a sharp decrease in the arrivals early in the period, followed by a substantial increase, prices for hay in this market moved upward and then downward during the month under review. As a consequence, quotations stand just where they were a month ago. The downward movement of prices mentioned in our previous review served to shut off rail shipments from the interior almost entirely, the total arrivals at all yards for two weeks being only 23 cars.

Most of the inquiry was still for good hay in large bales or real top grades in small bales, whereas most of the arrivals were of inferior quality of mixed class and considerably weather dam-

aged. Nevertheless, it sold promptly at full prices and the same was true of the 600 bales arriving by river boat. In fact, sellers were able to secure an advance compared with prices previously prevailing.

A very small quantity of No. 1 Timothy became available so that it was again possible to quote that grade in large bales at \$28 and small at \$26. Because of this advance the arrivals during the following week increased to 37 cars, and another boat brought in 600 bales. No. 1 Timothy again disappeared and choice No. 2 became very scarce at some yards. Demand was still fairly good, but prices receded \$1@\$2, while low grades were still easier with the excessive supply moving very slowly.

3,000 TONS DAILY IS ST. LOUIS FEED PIT VOLUME

The practice of trading in future contracts in commodities has received added endorsement with the opening of the market for trading in millfeeds by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and by similar developments in other commodities.

A daily volume averaging in excess of 3,000 tons has been handled at the exchange and outside millers, feed manufacturers and dealers are gradually joining with local merchants in support of the new market.

FEED MILLS IN ALLIANCE

Announcement has been made by the officials of the American Milling Company and the McMillen Company that these two feed manufacturing companies are to combine their interests. A holding company is being formed to be known as The Allied Mills. This company will hold the stock of both of the original concerns. Both companies, however, will continue to operate under their old management with the same trade marks and brands.

This merger combines the interests of The American Milling Company, with its three large plants in Peoria, Ill., Omaha, Neb., and Owensboro, Ky., with the McMillen Company, which owns and operates the Wayne Feed Mills located in Fort Wayne, Ind., East St. Louis, Ill., and Buffalo, N. Y.

The new Allied Mills will be headed by H. G. Atwood, who is now president of the American Milling Company, D. W. McMillen, president of the McMillen Company, and George M. Moffatt, vice-president of the Corn Products Refining Company.

All are outstanding leaders in the milling industry, Mr. McMillen having been recently elected president of The American Feed Manufacturers Association, while Mr. Atwood is a past president of the same organization.

It is pointed out that the merging of the interests of these various companies gives the Allied Mills control of many sources of raw materials which are used in producing mixed feeds for livestock and poultry.

STARTED SOY BEAN TRADE

Last year The American Milling Company received much attention throughout the middle west when it offered a contract to farmers, guaranteeing a minimum price of \$1.35 per bushel for No. 2 soy beans, delivered at the Peoria plant. As a result of this contract 1,200,000 bushels of soy beans were received from Illinois farmers.

The new Allied Mills have a soy bean mill in Peoria, and this year the Allied Mills are offering the same contract and price to soy beans growers, and at the same time are extending the territory to include Indiana and Ohio. It is expected that a much larger area will be contracted. New additional storage tanks for storing 750,000 bushels of soy beans are being erected in Peoria.

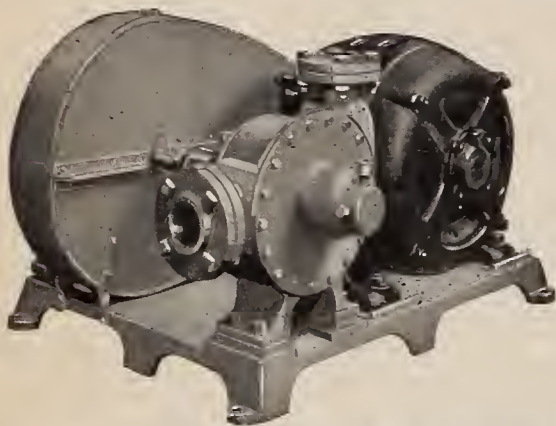
This new milling organization will produce at

least 750,000 tons of feeds during the coming year, its officers say.

In addition to Professor A. G. Philips, one of the best known poultry nutrition men in the country and formerly head of the Poultry Department of Purdue University, and other feed experts already connected with the extensive educational service department of The McMillen Company, the Allied Mills announce that Dr. John M. Evvard, Professor of Animal Husbandry at Iowa State College of Agriculture, will soon become associated with this new concern.

PURITAN "JAY BEE" MOLASSES MIXER

In producing the Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer, a radical departure from the slow moving machines has been made. For it has been found that to get a thorough distribution of cold molasses, in any proportion, the speed of the machine must be moderately fast. Hence, after exhaustive experiments running more than two years, it was found



THIS PUMP WILL STAND ALL THE ABUSE POSSIBLE TO GIVE IT. CAPACITY 25 GALLONS MOLASSES PER MINUTE UNDER 150 POUNDS PRESSURE

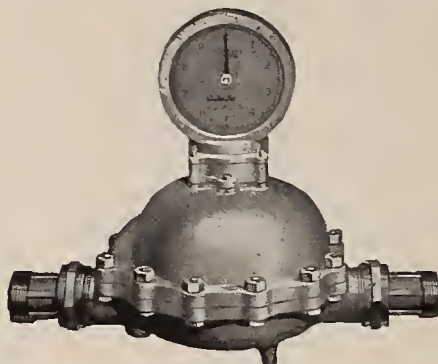
that a speed of 1,200 revolutions per minute was the most efficient.

Another radical departure from other mixers is the method of introducing the molasses to the feed chamber. Instead of bringing the molasses in from the top or side, the Puritan "Jay Bee" brings the molasses in from the central shaft. This shaft is square, hollow, and has 64 holes in it. This permits a thorough and uniform mixture of the molasses with the feed, before it comes in contact with the sides of the mixer. The molasses is pumped directly from the pump through the necessary piping and meter directly to the hollow shaft. There are 28 beaters, which insure a uniform mixture of this feed and the molasses.

A most important feature of the Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer is the pump. This pump might be called a combination turbine and rotary pump, since it has some features of both. It was necessary to build this pump especially for the Puritan "Jay

seven and one-half horsepower motor at 900 revolutions per minute through a silent chain operating in a housing to prevent injury to workmen and also to maintain perfect lubrication. The capacity of these pumps is sufficient to take care of any quantity desired. The desired amount of molasses can always be put into the mixer. The quantity desired is controlled by a Niagara motor which is furnished.

The pump used with the mixer must, of necessity, deliver about the same amount of molasses at all times, since it operates at the same speed all the time. The excess molasses being pumped is re-



NIAGARA METER, MADE TO HANDLE 42 BAUME MOLASSES AND REGISTERS IN U. S. GALLONS

turned through a by-pass connected to the pipe leading valve. In this way the operator may have any gallonage of molasses passing the motor that he may desire. The by-pass is equipped with a spring laden valve which may be quickly adjusted to any desired pressure. The pressure is determined by a diaphragm gauge located at a convenient point.

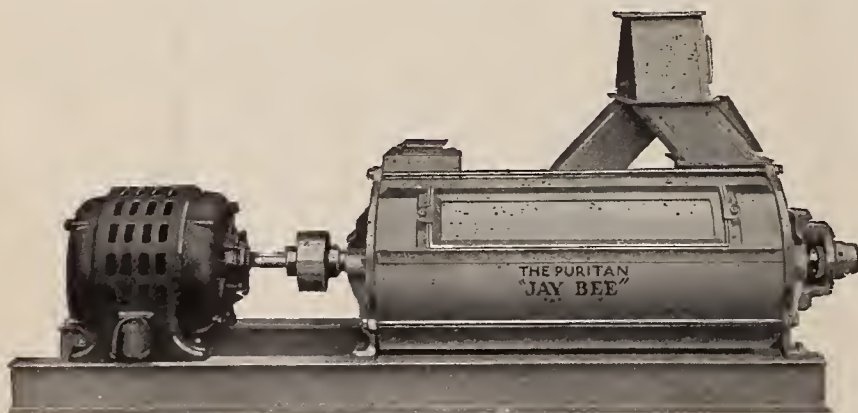
The body of the Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer is four feet long, 22 inches in diameter, and is made of 12-gauge iron. The ends are of cast iron and are held in position by three rods running the full length of the cylinder and through the ends



COMPLETE ROTOR WITH 28 KNIFE BLADE BEATERS. HOLLOW SHAFT FOR MOLASSES FEED

with nuts on each end. The 28 beaters of special patented design are firmly locked down on the shaft with heavy threaded nuts. The shaft is carried on S. K. F. self-aligning ball bearings, which are carried in block type houses cast integral with the cast iron ends. A clean cut door is placed on the side of the body which permits easy and quick cleaning of the machine.

The mixer is equipped with a by-pass to permit feed to pass the mixer that one does not want to



THIS PHOTOGRAPH GIVES A CLEAR IDEA OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PURITAN "JAY BEE" MOLASSES MIXER FROM THE OUTSIDE

Bee" Molasses Mixer, as other pumps on the market could not "stand the gaff." None seemed to be built strong enough, nor could sufficient capacity be secured. The Puritan "Jay Bee" pump is made of gray castings five-eighths inch thick with flanged connections to receive the pipe.

The rotor is made in two sections, and is provided with six impellor blades made of steel five-eighths inch by three inches. The shaft carrying the rotor is one and seven-sixteenths inches and is carried on bronze bearings; and is driven by a

mix with molasses. This, in many cases, will save spouting that otherwise would be required.

Fairbanks double squirrel cage motors, 220 or 440 volt, three-phase, 60-cycle, alternating current are standard. The speed of the pump motor is 900 revolutions per minute, the speed of the mixing motor is 1,200 revolutions per minute.

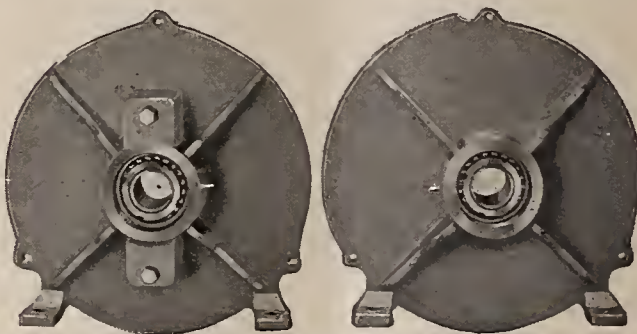
Guaranteed Capacities: With Alfalfa or other similar material, a minimum capacity of 7,500 pounds per hour is guaranteed; with ground oats, corn, barley, hay, shorts, etc., a minimum capacity

of 10,000 pounds per hour is guaranteed. The pump is guaranteed to pump 20 gallons per minute under 125 pounds pressure.

The Plymouth Milling Company, LeMars, Iowa, who own a "Jay Bee" mill and operate a Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer, believe that they have hit the nail on the head for a real profit combination in these two machines. In a year and a half, they have used 21 cars of molasses in the mixing of sweet feeds. Their molasses tank and pump stand in the basement and the mixer is on the top floor. One of their customers who demands a 60 per cent molasses mixture in Alfalfa says that he is getting an average gain of four pounds a day in steer feeding.

The Johnson Milling Company, Fremont, Neb., has disposed of 40 cars of molasses in a little over a year. Most of this molasses has been used in the preparation of mixed sweet feed.

Cathcart & Son, Kingsley, Iowa, make one of the finest hog feeds it has ever been the writer's



END VIEWS OF THE MACHINE

privilege to see. They make a hog feed running from 15 per cent to 20 per cent, as the customers desire; and some of this feed is left on the floor for prospective customers to see; and to say the least, the feed sells itself.

The Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer is manufactured by the Puritan Manufacturing company, Omaha, Neb., expressly for J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Utica, New York, who, with the various Jay Bee Sales organizations, are the sole distributors, and who will sell the mixer through their regular "Jay Bee" organization. The mixer is now ready for delivery. Write for full particulars to J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Utica, N. Y.

DEALERS AID IN FARM RELIEF

The mid-year meeting of the Board of Governors of the Feed Dealers Association of Washington marked the completion of the first year of independent operation of the association. In talking to the board members at the meeting held at Seattle, Wash., late in June, Charles England, of Vashon, Wash., president of the association, touched upon the high spots of the year's work in the organization.

In addition to actual organization of the feed industry into an effective association, he mentioned credit improvement, trade practices, and legislation designed to improve feed standards and feed inspection. Mr. England cited the recent hay rate freight case, direction of which was in the hands of the association, as an example of the common interest between the feed industry and consumers of feed, the dairymen and poultrymen.

"In one year," said Mr. England, "we have built an organization comprising over 90 per cent of the feed industry of western Washington. Expansion in eastern Washington is under way. Relations between groups in the industry have been improved. Standards of practice have been adopted. Insurance conditions have been improved by joint efforts in that direction. Active work is under way toward assisting farmers in solution of farm problems in which we are falling in line with the trend of modern business throughout the country, emphasizing the community of interest between manufacturer, dealer, and user."

The chief business transacted at the meeting had to do with the proposal received from John Gould, chairman of the trade practices committee, with regard to improvement in farm conditions in Washington. The board passed a unanimous resolution

instructing the president to name a special committee to get in touch with interested individuals and groups as well as the state college, with a view to outlining a definite plan whereby the feed industry could lend definite aid to the farmers in the improvement of farm conditions.

MEMPHIS FEED PIT NEWS

The following is the latest (July 6) review of the cottonseed futures mart in Memphis, Tenn.

Cottonseed, while hesitant in the past week's trading on the decline in oil, advanced irregularly and closed \$1.50 to \$1.75 higher with buyers more numerous at the advance, and sellers timid in the face of strong meal, higher grains and firm cotton markets.

The gross value of cottonseed figures a little better than \$48, and many feel that the present spread of around \$9 will shrink considerably on any unfavorable reports from the fields, while the local idea is more bearish than otherwise with present prices considerably above an opening value for early new crop deliveries.

A resumption of hedge buying and investment purchases together with some short covering has advanced meal steadily. Interest is more or less concentrated in the new crop deliveries, while the old crop positions are largely in the hands of spot handlers. Trade buying of the actual and deferred new crop deliveries against sales to mixed feed manufacturers and Europe supplied by contracts representing the actual, satisfied longs and some short selling from the West and Southwest against favorable crop prospects. Some talk of \$40 new crop meal comes to the front on the advances, but generally it is felt that present prices have largely discounted all bullish features.

BETTER DEMAND LIFTS NEW YORK FEED PRICES

By C. K. TRAFTON

During the early part of the month under review, prices for coarse feeds in the New York market again fell to slightly lower levels, but the latter evidently appealed to many buyers, including mixers and manufacturers who came in somewhat freely after having been out of the market for some time. At that time Canadian, northwestern and southwestern markets had all been on a working basis, but the improved demand speedily cleaned up the excess supplies.

Canada is offering much less freely and, while Buffalo and other producers are still offering, there is no sign of selling pressure. As a consequence prices advanced more rapidly late in the period than they had declined previously, and especially for standard middlings, which are now about \$4 higher than they were a month ago and have again gone to the usual summer premium over Spring bran which is only \$2 higher than a month ago; while Red Dog is roughly \$2.25 higher.

Corn goods were scarce throughout the month and prices have advanced \$2 in spite of the light demand. White hominy is offered at \$41.50 and, while Yellow is quoted at the same price, it is difficult to buy as most of the mills are still out of the market.

Linseed oil meal continued in very light demand, partly because producers quickly cancelled the concessions offered in May and advanced prices \$1.25 to \$1.75. This was attributed to a big advance in cake prices as a result of an active export business. Business in cottonseed oil meal again became inactive because of an advance in both old and new crop quotations.

Demand for beet pulp was as light as usual during the grass season in spite of the fact that lower prices were named in some quarters for imported pulp.

THE FARM PRESS BOOSTS THE ALFALFA TRADE

"Dealers in all big Alfalfa hay distributing markets annually receive thousands of orders from dairymen for high grade Alfalfa hay which they cannot fill because an insufficient quantity of such hay is produced. Many dairymen who do not

now utilize much Alfalfa hay would become buyers if supplies of high grade hay were available at all times."

This is a statement made by the United States Department of Agriculture, and *Hoard's Dairyman*, in commenting on it, says: "There are farms which will not produce Alfalfa hay profitably but there are thousands of farms growing no Alfalfa that, with proper drainage, liming, fertilizing, and inoculation, would grow Alfalfa. The owners of these farms do not appreciate how much difference there is in the return from land growing three or four tons of Alfalfa hay per acre and similar land producing 40 or 50 bushels of oats per acre. Oats have been selling for about 40 cents per bushel and a yield of 50 bushels per acre would bring a return of \$20 an acre, gross. Alfalfa sells for from \$20 to \$30 per ton and a moderate yield of three tons per acre or a gross return may be expected from Alfalfa ranging from \$60 to \$100."

THE FEED MARKET SITUATION

BY GRAIN, HAY AND FEED MARKET NEWS SERVICE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The feed market developed a firmer tone during the latter part of the month ending July 6, largely as the result of an improved demand for the smaller offerings, and prices of most feeds at the principal distributing markets were higher than a month ago. However, feed prices fluctuated considerably during the month. From the middle of May to the close of that month, prices of feeds declined, due to the slow demand, good pastures and lower grain prices. A sharp advance in grain prices early in June tended to offset the weakening influence of other factors and prices of wheat feeds, cottonseed meal and hominy feed advanced and other important basic feeds held firm. The market turned somewhat weaker during the third week in June and prices declined, but at the close of that month and in the first week of July the situation became firmer with the smaller offerings meeting a somewhat improved demand.

Good pastures at most sections continued to be a weakening factor in the feed market. On June 1 the condition of pastures was reported about equal to the 10-year average. They were better than usual in most states east of the Mississippi but below average west of that river, except in Iowa, Missouri, and the southern plains states. During June and the first week in July, meadows, pastures and ranges continued to do well east of the Rocky Mountains. At the first of July, rains were rather badly needed in the northern great plains and in districts west of the Rocky Mountains especially the Southwest.

Considering the individual feeds, the production of wheat feeds appeared to be in excess of the prevailing needs during the first part of June when the ample supplies of feed grains and good pastures were taken into consideration. But during the latter part of the month and in the first week of July the improved demand more than offset the offerings, which were considered by the trade to be smaller. Offal production was nearly 11 per cent heavier during May than in April, according to the Department of Commerce. About 371,000 tons of wheat offal were produced by 919 milling concerns, 899 of which were included in the 1927 biennial Census of Manufactures and accounted for 94.3 per cent of the total flour production that year. Flour production at the principal milling centers, which affords a current index to offal production, indicated that production during June was about 6 per cent smaller than in May but slightly more than in April. About 1,499,000 barrels of flour were produced at these centers during the week ending June 29 compared with 1,527,000 barrels in the previous week. Milling operations were moderately active at most points.

Prices of bran advanced \$1.50-\$2 per ton during the past four weeks but the heavier feeds were \$1 to \$4.25 higher. The recent firmness in corn prices was a factor in bringing about a better inquiry, principally from hog feeders, for the heavier wheat feeds, but a smaller outlet as indicated by

the lesser number of pigs on farms was a weakening factor. A decrease of 8 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1929 from that of 1928, which would be equivalent to a decrease of about 4,300,000 pigs, is shown by the June pig survey of the Department of Agriculture. Indications are that the spring pig crop in the corn belt is the smallest in recent years. However, the greatest decrease is in the southern states, reflecting the short supplies and high price of corn in that section this past season.

Standard and flour middlings were in better request in the north central states than the lighter wheat offal. Flour middlings advanced \$3.50 per ton during the month at Minneapolis and standard middlings \$4 per ton as compared with only a \$2 advance in the price of bran. During the first week in July wheat millfeeds at that market continued their upward trend. Advancing grain prices tended to bring in a good buying support. In the eastern spring wheat feed markets prices of bran and middlings advanced with the north central markets, but flour middlings were relatively weaker.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"SENTRY" for scratch grain, chick grain, egg mash, etc. Breese Grain Company, Breese, Ill. Filed March 6, 1929. Serial No. 280,316. Published May 28, 1929. Claims use since January 3, 1929.

Not Subject to Opposition

"PUPPY DINNER" for a food for dogs, cats, foxes and other animals. Simpson Products Company, Terre Haute, Ind. Filed September 27, 1927. Serial No. 255,321. Published June 11, 1929. Claims use since May 15, 1927.

"DOGGIE DINNER" for a food for dogs, cats, foxes and other animals. Simpson Products Com-



pany, Terre Haute, Ind. Filed September 27, 1927. Serial No. 255,320. Published June 11, 1929. Claims use since May 15, 1927.

"BIG M" for mixed feed, and other products. The Merchants Company, Hattiesburg, Miss. Filed March 26, 1928. Serial No. 263,774. Published June 25, 1929. Claims use since April, 1923.

"CK" for prepared feeds for poultry. Chapin & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed November 3, 1928. Serial No. 274,765. Published June 25, 1929. Claims use since February 18, 1928.

"KERNELS" for prepared composition of animal, vegetable, and mineral ingredients in hardened plastic condition and broken into granular form. Used as a feed for poultry, livestock, birds, dogs, and game animals. Chapin & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed November 3, 1928. Serial No. 274,767. Published June 25, 1929. Claims use since May 14, 1928.

"H-B" for baby chick scratch, growing mash, chick starter, and laying mash. Hawkins Bros. Milling Company, Ozark, Mo. Filed May 13, 1929. Serial No. 283,921. Published June 25, 1929. Claims use since June 9, 1927.

"HIS MASTER'S CHOICE" for dog and cat food. California Animal Products Company, Inc., Oakland, Calif. Filed May 13, 1929. Serial No. 283,941. Published June 25, 1929. Claims use since April 1, 1929.

Trademarks Registered

257,815. Dairy Feeds. Flory Milling Company, Inc., Bangor, Pa. Filed December 31, 1928. Serial No. 277,415. Published February 12, 1929. Registered June 18, 1929.

257,816. Livestock Feed. The Park & Pollard Company of Illinois, Chicago, Ill. Filed January 4, 1929. Serial No. 277,595. Published April 2, 1929. Registered June 18, 1929.

257,863. Dog Food. The Vitamont Sales Company, Butte, Mont. Filed February 16, 1929. Serial No. 279,510. Published April 2, 1929. Registered June 18, 1929.

Trademarks Renewed

73,583. Substances used as a dog food. William Richard Clarke, Limehouse, England. Registered May 4, 1909. Renewed May 4, 1929, to W. G. Clarke & Sons, Ltd., London, England, a corporation of Great Britain, successor. Registered May 21, 1929.

Our \$500,000,000 Farm Relief

Full Text of the Agricultural Marketing Act Which Now Has Had 30-Day Free Trial as Law

AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH a Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Declaration of Policy

Section 1. (a) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

- (1) By minimizing speculation.
- (2) By preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.
- (3) By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative associations and other agencies.

(4) By aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

(c) The Federal Farm Board shall execute the powers vested in it by this act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared.

Federal Farm Board

Sec. 2. A Federal Farm Board is hereby created, which shall consist of eight members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Secretary of Agriculture, ex officio. In making the appointments the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board. The terms of office of the appointed members of the board first taking office after the date of the approval of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, one at the end of the fifth year, and one at the end of the sixth year after such date. A successor to an appointed member of the board shall have a term of office expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. One of the appointed members shall be designated by the President as chairman of the board and shall be the principal executive officer thereof. The board shall select a vice chairman who shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman.

The board may function notwithstanding vacancies, and a majority of the appointed members in office shall constitute a quorum. Each appointed member shall be a citizen of the United States and shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board; nor shall any appointed member during his term of office engage in the business (except such business as is necessary to the operation of his own farm or farms) of buying and selling, or otherwise be financially interested in, any agricultural commodity or product thereof.

Each appointed member shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law, while away from his official station upon official business.

Advisory Commodity Committee

Sec. 3. (a) The board is authorized to designate, from time to time, as an agricultural commodity for

the purposes of this act (1) any regional or market classification or type of any agricultural commodity which is so different in use or marketing methods from other such classifications or types of the commodity as to require, in the judgment of the board, treatment as a separate commodity under this act; or (2) any two or more agricultural commodities which are so closely related in use or marketing methods as to require, in the judgment of the board, joint treatment as a single commodity under this act.

(b) The board shall invite the co-operative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the co-operative associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding \$20 for attending committee meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the committee authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government. Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the "Cotton Advisory Committee."

(c) Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

(d) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers, (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) co-operate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this act consistent with the policy declared in Section 1.

General Powers of Board

Sec. 4. The board—

(1) shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as in its judgment are necessary.

(2) shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(3) shall make an annual report to Congress upon the administration of this act and any other matter relating to the better effectuation of the policy declared in Section 1, including recommendations for legislation.

(4) may make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this act.

Education in Marketing

(5) may appoint and fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts, and, in accordance with Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, as are necessary to execute such functions.

(6) may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of Government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as are necessary to execute such functions. Expenditures by the Board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the board.

(7) shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

Special Powers

Sec. 5. The board is authorized and directed—

(1) to promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.

(2) to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective co-operative associations.

(3) to keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply and demand, at home and abroad.

(4) to investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

(5) to make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes; reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation; methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural com-

modities and food products thereof; methods of developing by-products of and new uses for agricultural commodities; and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities.

Revolving Fund

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this act.

Loans to Co-operatives

Sec. 7. (a) Upon application by any co-operative association the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—

(1) The effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;

(2) The construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;

(3) The formation of clearing house associations;

(4) Extending membership of the co-operative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of co-operative marketing of that commodity; and

(5) Enabling the co-operative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

(b) No loan shall be made to any co-operative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in Section 1 and the co-operative association applying for the loan has an organization and management, and business policies, of such character as to insure the reasonable safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy.

(c) Loans for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities shall be subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such loan for the construction or purchase of such facilities shall be made in an amount in excess of 80 per cent of the value of the facilities to be constructed or purchased.

(2) No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable.

(3) *No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the co-operative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.*

(d) Loans for the construction or purchase of physical facilities, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of 20 years.

Miscellaneous Loan Provisions

Sec. 8. (a) Loans to any co-operative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per cent) of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue subsequent to April 6, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into or the advance is made by the board, as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request: Provided, That in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal.

(b) Payments of principal or interest upon any such loan or advance shall be covered into the revolving fund.

(c) Loans to any co-operative association or stabilization corporation shall be made upon the terms specified in this act and upon such other terms not inconsistent therewith and upon such security as the board deems necessary.

(d) No loan or insurance agreement shall be made by the board if in its judgment the agreement is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements.

Stabilization Corporation

Sec. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory commodity committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

(1) The board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in Section 1; and

(2) The board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a State or Territory; and

(3) The board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by co-operative associations handling the commodity; and

(4) The corporation agrees with the board to adopt

such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit co-operative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in Section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

(c) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided. Not less than 75 per cent of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operations as such a marketing agency shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation. No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is in such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation.

Out of the remainder of such profits for the year the corporation shall repay any outstanding loan made under this subdivision and the accrued interest thereon, or if all such loans and accrued interest have been fully repaid, then it may distribute a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member on the basis of the total volume of the commodity or its products for the year marketed for his account through the corporation.

Control of Surpluses

(d) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such profits.

All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. Any amounts so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations.

Any stabilization corporation receiving loans under this subdivision for surplus control operations shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to domestic consumers. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in surplus control operations of the corporation.

(e) A stabilization corporation shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda, and make such reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, as the board may from time to time prescribe; shall permit the board to audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable; and shall permit the board, upon its own initiative or upon written request of any stockholder or member, to investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

(f) No loan shall be made to any stabilization corporation unless, in the judgment of the Board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in Section 1.

Clearing House Associations

Sec. 10. Upon application of any co-operative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the board is authorized, if it deems such association of producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets and to minimizing waste and loss in the marketing of the commodity, if such assistance, in the judgment of the board, will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The board may provide for the registration, and for the termination of the registration, of any clearing house association in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe. Such clearing house associations are authorized to operate under rules adopted by the member co-operative associations and approved by the board. Independent dealers in, and handlers, distributors, and processors of, the commodity, as well

as co-operative associations handling the commodity, shall be eligible for membership in the clearing house association: Provided, That the policy of such clearing house association shall be approved by a committee of producers which, in the opinion of the board, is representative of the commodity. Clearing house associations shall utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as far as possible.

Price Insurance

Sec. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of co-operative associations to enter into agreements subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, for the insurance of the co-operative associations against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the associations and produced by the members hereof.

Such agreements shall be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance.

The agreements shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances together with the interest thereon shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.

Administrative Appropriation

Sec. 12. For expenditures in executing the functions vested in the board by this act (including salaries and expenses of members, officers, and employees of the board and per diem compensation and expenses of the commodity committees), incurred prior to July 1, 1930, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$1,500,000. No part of the moneys appropriated in pursuance of this authorization shall be available for expenditures, including loans and advances, for the payment of which the revolving fund or insurance moneys are authorized to be used.

Sec. 13. (a) The board shall, in co-operation with any Governmental establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any field service thereof at home or abroad, avail itself of the services and facilities thereof in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.

(b) The President may, by executive order, direct any such Governmental establishment to furnish the board such information and data as such Governmental establishment may have pertaining to the functions of the board; except that the President shall not direct that the board be furnished with any information or data supplied by any person in confidence to any Governmental establishment in pursuance of any provision of law or of any agreement with a Governmental establishment.

(c) The board may co-operate with any state or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.

(d) The board shall, through the Secretary of Agriculture, indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

(e) The President is authorized, by executive order, to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of (1) any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the Executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of services, with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities, (2) its functions pertaining to such work or services, and (3) the records, property, including office equipment, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriation pertaining to such work or services.

Sec. 14. Vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from the insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all financial transactions of the board shall, subject to the above limitations, be examined by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe.

Such examination, with respect to expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be for the sole purpose of making a report to the Congress and to the board of expenditures and of loan and insurance agreements in violation of law, together with such recommendations thereon as to the Comptroller General deems advisable.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 15 (a) as used in this act, the term "co-operative association" means any association qualified

under the act entitled "An act to authorize the association of producers of agricultural products," approved February 18, 1922. Whenever in the judgment of the board the producers of any agricultural commodity are not organized into co-operative associations so extensively as to render such co-operative associations representative of the commodity, then the privileges, assistance, and authority available under this act to co-operative associations shall also be available to other associations and corporations producer-owned and producer-controlled and organized for and actually engaged in the marketing of the agricultural commodity. No such association or corporation shall be held to be producer-owned and producer-controlled unless owned and controlled by co-operative associations as above defined and or by individuals engaged as original producers of the agricultural commodity.

Speculation Prohibited

(b) It shall be unlawful for any member, officer, or employee of the board to speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subdivision shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(c) It shall be unlawful (1) for any co-operative association, stabilization corporation, clearing house association, or commodity committee, or (2) for any director, officer, employee, or member or person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee, to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence by the board, to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board. Any such association, corporation or committee, or director, officer, employee, or member thereof, violating this subdivision, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(d) That the inclusion in any Governmental report, bulletin, or other Government publication hereinafter issued or published of any prediction with respect to cotton prices is hereby prohibited. Any officer or employee of the United States who authorizes or is responsible for the inclusion in any such report, bulletin, or other publication of any such prediction, or who knowingly causes the issuance or publication of any such report, bulletin, or other publication containing any such prediction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both: Provided, That this subdivision shall not apply to the members of the board when engaged in the performance of their duties herein provided.

(e) If any provision of this act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, commodity, or class of transactions with respect to any commodity is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances, commodities and classes of transactions shall not be affected thereby.

(f) This act may be cited as the "Agricultural Marketing Act."

Approved June 15, 1929.

GOVERNOR STEPS IN TO RELIEVE CAR SHORTAGE

Governor Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board, announced his decision this month to establish temporary headquarters of the board in his office at Topeka to facilitate movement of the swelling tide of grain that has inundated the Kansas wheat belt.

Following receipt of many telegrams from grain shippers, railroad traffic executives and representatives of farm interests, all declaring there was an unprecedented loading of grain for this time of year, and indicating a shortage of box cars to carry the load, the governor requested R. E. Clark, Kansas City, secretary of the board, to come immediately to Topeka and establish headquarters in the executive offices.

The governor wired to traffic managers of the Santa Fe, Rock Island, St. Louis and San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the Union Pacific railroads, asking them to advise him daily on the number of cars of grain loaded by divisions and the approximate number of cars ordered for loading the following day.

Indicative of the acuteness of the situation, was a telegram from W. O. Sand, secretary of the Hutchinson Board of Trade. Mr. Sand stated there was no relief at Hutchinson from the "car shortage on the Rock Island" and asserted there was a "serious shortage at Santa Fe points west of Hutchinson."

ASSOCIATIONS

OLDEST GRAIN ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

The fiftieth annual convention of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association was celebrated at Cedar Point, Ohio, on June 19 and 20.

Taking into recognition its record of well-merited achievement, through all these years, its steady and consistent growth, we believe it proper, indeed, that they be accorded a measure of praise.

Something like 100 members and their friends met in Cedar Point and the business of the day was gotten under way Wednesday morning at 10 a. m. The meeting was called to order by the president, Edgar W. Thierwechter, of Oak Harbor and was followed by the address of welcome, given by William Kennedy of the Sandusky Chamber of Commerce. F. E. Watkins, of Cleveland, a former president of the Grain Dealers National Association, made the response.

The president then gave his annual address which was immediately followed by the report of the secretary and treasurer, W. W. Cummings, of Toledo. Mr. Cummings' report showed the association to be in an excellent financial condition. The morning session concluded with the selection of the convention committees.

CRUISE ABOARD STEAMER

From noon until 5:30 p. m. the delegates made themselves "luxurious" aboard a steamer which cruised about Put-in-Bay.

The second session of the association convened at 7 p. m., and lasted until 9 p. m., when the members and their friends "hiked" over to the pavilion to dance to the sweetly dispensed music until midnight. Two short, but decidedly interesting addresses were delivered to the association during the evening session. R. J. Mansfield, of the Bartlett-Frazier Company, Chicago, delivered a noteworthy paper which we quote further on in this writeup. The other speaker of the evening, Secre-



SECRETARY W. W. CUMMINGS

tary Quinn, of the National Association, talked on the much-discussed farm bill that recently passed congress. At the conclusion of these addresses, motion pictures of the combine harvester at work were flashed on a screen, the Federal Department of Agriculture having given the pictures to the association.

The third session, on the morning of June 20, was a rather unique one, in that the members had the privilege of hearing papers from seven of their past-presidents. Obviously, most of the speeches were in commemoration of the association's fiftieth birthday. Charles B. Jenkins, of Nobelsville, Ind., and a former Ohio man, dwelt briefly on the "Old Days at Put-In-Bay." Mr. Jenkins was president of the association in 1905-06. The next ex-president, 1906-07, Fred Mayer of Toledo, spoke on "Star-Island Meetings in the 90's." Another former president, 1912-13, discussed "Setting Our House in Order."

One ex-president, Col. E. C. Groce, of Circleville,

Ind., unable to be there in person, forwarded a letter, which was read to the assemblage. S. W. Swope, ex-president, 1921-22, chose for his talk, "Boyd-Up." Then S. L. Rice, president in 1923-25, gave an interesting talk on "Local or Group Meetings." Philip C. Sayles, of Toledo, president in 1926-28, spoke on "Stepping on the Gas."

A representative of the General Field Headquarters, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, one Fred G. Smith, contributed a noteworthy paper on "Grain Grading."

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address, the assemblage heard the reports of the convention committees. The following resolutions were approved:

VOTE CHANGE IN ASSOCIATION'S NAME

Whereas, The membership of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association includes many dealers in feed stuffs as well as a considerable number of operators of flour mills; and

Whereas, The industries of feed distribution, flour milling and dealing in grain have become so closely related, the majority of our membership being interested in two or more of these businesses; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the name of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association be changed to Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Association.

PROTEST AGAINST RAILROADS

Resolved, That the Ohio Grain Dealers Association support the national association in their demand that the railroads retain their present equipment and we protest against the railroads refusing to accept orders for small size cars and using only 80,000 capacity or larger.

Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks to all of the speakers at the meeting, and that the management of Cedar Point be thanked for their courteous treatment and fine service rendered during our convention.

All the officers of the present term were re-elected: President, Edward W. Thierwechter, of the Emery Thierwechter Company, Oak Harbor; vice-president, O. P. Hall; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo.

ADDRESS OF R. I. MANSFIELD ACCORDED PRAISE

The address of R. I. Mansfield of Bartlett-Frazier Company, demonstrated that the speaker had an admirable understanding of his subject, "Farm Relief Legislation." Sound reasoning and good logic marked the address, which we quote:

Law of Supply and Demand Still Supreme Ruler in Grain

Farm relief has been actively before the American people since the readjustment period following the World War. Public platforms, newspapers, magazines and legislative halls have been filled with discussions, remedies, quack nostrums and uneconomic schemes to rescue the farmer from his "slough of despond." Like blacksmiths with forges and sledge trying to repair a delicate watch, many well-meaning but wholly unqualified artisans have essayed to repair marketing machinery far more intricate than watches, and with equally crude tools.

Even when so august a body as the Congress of the United States convened in special session at President Hoover's call to fulfill promises by the ruling political party, they were at a loss where to start, what to build, and whether the mechanism thus assembled would accomplish the desired results.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that in this turmoil the grain trade failed to bring forward any plan or panacea for agriculture's ills? Like scientists who admit the possibility of perpetual motion, they found nothing in their philosophy, knowledge, or experience to warrant any suggestion or solution. Consequently, they remained silent.

The grain trade knew full well the danger of interfering with the buzz saw of production, artificial price fixing or temporary price stimulants. Severe criticism descended on their heads, and they have been variously accused of selfish personal interest, lack of sympathy with the producer, and many other ulterior motives, none of which were true. Silence, in their case, became proof of guilt.

There is no golden legislative remedy for farm relief, nor will there ever be. Temporary methods may be employed which will stimulate for the moment. The law of supply and demand is still the supreme ruler in grain, as in all other lines of mercantile endeavor. Do not misunderstand—there are many elements entering into the problem and many sound economic aids that will help materially if properly administered.

Under the guidance of a President thoroughly qualified by actual grain experience, it is expected and hoped that every known aid will be forthcoming as far as is humanly possible, and that betterment in agriculture will finally result.

The laboratory is to play a large part in farm relief, and the chemist already is turning waste farm products to profitable uses. Already from cornstalks and pith there has been evolved, by the alchemy of investigation, paper of high quality, rayon of silky texture for milady's hose and undergarments, durable and low in cost. A substitute for lumber in building lines has appeared that is cheap, durable, water and fire proof, and provides perfect insulation against heat

and cold. Who can foresee what waste materials on the farms may become revenue producers for the farmer?

Gives Strong Factors in Bill

There was overproduction of wheat in the world the last crop year. The world's carry-over of 350,000,000 bushels included 200,000,000 of old wheat in the United States, or 70,000,000 more than that of the previous year. Our wheat was without foreign outlet, because Argentina and Canada, with large crops, undersold us steadily abroad. Their wheat, produced on cheaper land in greater abundance and at lower cost, simply displaced our wheat abroad. This condition obtains up to the present time, with our new crop just starting to move.

So much for the general picture. Now let us turn to the farm relief bill itself. The picture here is of a board with broad administrative powers; \$500,000,000 to aid it; advisory commodity committees to be set up as required; stabilization corporations brought into being upon an emergency arising in any commodity; clearing house associations formed; duties not clearly defined in the bill, although provided for by it; and a price insurance department to insure holders against loss on any agricultural commodity by reason of price declines.

The strong factors in the bill are these: its broad executive powers, the large fund at its command, and the declaration that the aim will be to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries,



R. I. MANSFIELD

to protect, control and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural commodities, and to aid in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity through orderly production and distribution.

Among the features that the grain trade will dissent from, and that business men, economists and others will place little dependence on, is the one on "minimizing speculation." Speculation and its handmaid, competition, are the life of trade, be it in grain or any other mercantile endeavor. Find a business in which there is speculation and you will discover life, activity and a broad liquid market. Find a business without speculation and you have a dead, dull, stagnant buyers' market without competition or life. Remove speculation from real estate and there is a dull monotony broken only by an occasional purchase as necessity compels.

Congress has been opposed to speculation for many years past, and yet in grain the speculator is the biggest and best buyer when buyers are scarce and the market staggering under the heavy volume of movement.

Quotes Justice Holmes on Definition of "Speculation"

Supreme Court Justice Holmes uttered a classic definition of speculation that has and will stand for all time as an unanswerable argument of its relation to society and business. On May 8, 1905, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that grain future contracts are not gambling transactions, but speculative and legal. Justice Holmes said: "In a modern market, contracts are not confined to sales for immediate delivery. People will endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices, and providing for periods of want. Laws to stop its being are vain."

The next objection of the grain trade is found in the bill's statement concerning "inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution." The Washington officials, and particularly the Department of Agriculture, know full well that the handling of grain in the United States under the present marketing system is the cheapest, most efficient and highly scientific method of any country in the world. Repeated hostile government investigations have been forced to report that grain is handled from producer to consumer at the lowest margin of cost of any commodity in the country, and with greater safeguards of honesty to all concerned. The grain trade will stand proudly on this record, and submit that, if any inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution did exist, keen competition would long since have eliminated them. Do they desire proof? Canada, Australia, and Argentina, after extensive world research of all marketing systems, have adopted the United States method literally and without change.

When world's wheat prices sank to unprecedented low levels during the past few months, you will recall that United States prices held above the world's parity during practically all that decline. The grain trade attributes this to the marketing system, both cash and futures, and is firmly of the opinion that, had it not been for the much maligned speculator, such would not have been the case. The speculator carried the load during all that long and trying period.

Speculation had been partially restricted by government edict which took from the market a large buying power that it otherwise would have had. It is a common belief among the trade that these market

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restrictions have cost the producer untold millions of dollars since they became operative, and will continue to do so as long as they remain in force.

No Interference with Present Methods

Best opinion in the trade is that there is nothing in the bill itself to suggest interference with the regular handlers of grain or any departure from present marketing methods.

The application of the bill by the Farm Board and its interpretation into actual performance with have much to do with future history in the grain world. It is quite probable that the board will find it advisable and expedient to avail itself wherever possible, of the present marketing machinery already tried and functioning.

By the passage of the farm relief bill, the United States starts on a great experiment. Not only the eyes of our financiers, economists, the press, the grain trade and the general public will be focused on the working out of this experiment and the outcome, but foreign nations will be similarly engaged.

Do not expect instantaneous action or results. The bill specifically provides a certain procedure which in its very nature will require months to attain. The farm relief program is the most important economic experiment of the century. It will be a live subject for front pages in the newspapers and public forums for a year to come.

MONTANA GRAIN MEN CONVENE

Over 200 delegates attended the third annual convention of the Montana Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Havre, Mont., June 18, 19 and 20.

The group voted to withdraw from affiliation with the North Dakota association and decided to form a separate unit to be known as the Montana Farmers and Independent Grain Dealers Association.

It was decided that Havre would again be the meeting place for next year's convention. The date was not set, but it is understood that it will be held some time in June.

Officers elected were: President, W. T. Cowan, Box Elder; vice-president, F. F. Lewis, Brady; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Larson, Outlook. Other members of the Board of Directors elected are: Leon McNicol, Havre, and Roy Cross of Denton.

SPOKANE CONVENTION RE-ELECTS STEPHENS TO PRESIDENCY

The 300 or so grain dealers, flour millers, exporters, and warehousemen who attended the ninth annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association, voted the meeting an unqualified success.

Sessions were held in the Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash., on June 14 and 15, and some noteworthy speeches contributed to the "meat" of the convention.

R. J. Stephens, of Spokane, was again elected president. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, F. L. Jones, Walla Walla, and A. M. Chrystal, Portland; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Stephens, Spokane. Directors: Y. L. Jones, A. J. Haile, Spokane; F. A. Martin and A. E. Sutton, Portland, reelected; holdover members of the board; O. T. Cornwall, Walla Walla; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle; A. S. Downer, Grangeville; F. M. Baller, Spokane; A. M. Chrystal, Portland, and Lyle Cabbage, Almira.

The ladies attended, too, for the first time in the history of the organization. Being expressly invited, they came in full force and helped make the banquet and dance the final evening a more than commonly pleasant one.

VOTE AGAINST COMPULSORY POOL

About 145 delegates of wheat pool districts of Saskatchewan met in Regina, the queen city of the province and, in a pronouncedly decisive manner, voted down a resolution, which, if it had been successful, would have placed that body as going on record in favor of legislation that would make unlawful the marketing of grain through any medium other than the wheat pool organization.

The delegates opposed and voted down a motion which proposed to inaugurate a campaign to be carried on within the province (Saskatchewan) for such legislation as was previously disapproved by the delegates. It is reported that the debate on both matters lasted an entire day and was voted by individual members one of the most interesting sessions on record, in the history of the organization.

FARM SEED MEN HOLD ANNUAL MEET

The Farm Seed Association of North America held its annual convention during the last week of June, in Chicago. Sessions were held at the Sherman Hotel.

It was decided that the Federal Trade Commission be requested to hold a trade practice conference of the seed industry. The association, fur-

ther, declared itself in accord with the principles of business principles as outlined by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The following officers were elected: President, H. Trimble McCullough, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, Clifford Cornell, St. Louis, Mo. Directors elected were: L. L. McCulloch, Minneapolis, Minn.; Roy A. Edwards, Kansas City; Owen Watts, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Watts was elected to fill the unexpired term of Hugo Teweles, who died recently.

Louis R. Reuter, president of the association, in his address declared that unfair buying and weak-kneed selling constituted the most urgent problem of business today. Profits, he claimed, are often

TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL EXPORT RATES EXPIRE IN 75 DAYS

Congressman Briggs, of Texas, has conferred with Secretary of Commerce Lamont in Washington, D. C., on a proposal to extend the emergency export wheat and flour rates now in effect beyond September 30.

However, the Texas legislator reported that his efforts were unsuccessful, and the new rates will expire September 30 as originally planned. Congressman Briggs sought to extend the rates to January 1, 1930.

I. C. C. OPPOSES HOWARD RESOLUTION ON WHEAT RATES

Opposition of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Howard resolution directing equalization of export grain rates with export rates granted the "steel trust," has been revealed in a statement by Representative Denison, of Illinois, member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Mr. Denison's statement was a summary of the attitude of opposition which he adopted when representatives Howard, of Nebraska, and Jones, of Texas, sponsored resolutions in this session of Congress providing for such equalization of freight rates on grain for export.

"My present view is," says Commissioner Claude R. Porter, in a letter to Mr. Denison quoted by the latter, "that there would be no important movement of wheat that would not in fact receive any reductions of importance if the basis set forth in the resolution should become effective, although it should be understood that I have not made an extended study of this subject and may perhaps be in error."

"Further, this statement is based on the assumption that the resolution means that the export wheat rates should be at least the same percentage under the domestic rates from and to the same points as exists in connection with iron and steel articles."

BOX CARS ORDERED DIVERTED TO WHEAT STATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission is giving close supervision to the grain car situation in the wheat growing states, the chairman of the commission, E. I. Lewis, informed Senator Brookhart of Iowa, this month.

This supervision by representatives of the commission, Mr. Lewis stated in a telegram addressed to the Iowa Senator, has been going on since the harvesting began, and the railroads have orders to divert all available box cars to the Santa Fe at Chicago. Senator Brookhart had telegraphed the commission from Elkhart, Kan., July 7, complaining of inadequate car supply for grain shipments.

Elevators Said to Be Filled

The text of Senator Brookhart's telegram follows, in part:

In Oklahoma and Kansas I find a most critical and distressing wheat situation at the present moment. Great quantities of wheat are already threshed. Elevators are filled, and much is piled on the ground.

The market is inadequate, in part because freight rates are too high. Shipping facilities are also inadequate, and the railroads are not furnishing the cars demanded.

Commissioner Lewis' reply reads as follows:

"Grain car situation Oklahoma, Kansas and other wheat growing States has been under close supervision since harvesting began. Action already taken to increase car supply for grain loading on Santa Fe and Rock Island."

"Orders are now in effect through car service division American Railway Association at Chicago for diversion all available serviceable box cars to Santa Fe. Situation does not seem to be so critical on Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and other carriers, but the service agents which we have sent into the wheat fields are keeping a close check on all carriers."

"First three days, July, Santa Fe received 1,754

sacrificed in the hunger for volume of trade.

Many industries have been suffering serious injury from the lack of group responsibility which leads to destructive price-cutting. If this practice effected one firm it would be bad enough, for the increase volume on a price basis below true cost merely multiplies losses. Eventually, he continued, the evil effects of an unprofitable price level is felt even by those who may have enjoyed temporary benefits—the buyers and users of our product.

Destructive price-cutting, he claimed, was nothing more than ignorance. Many concerns do not know their true costs. The old distrust remains the great obstacle to intelligent co-operation between members of the seed industry.

cars and previous week approximately 1,000 on said orders. All roads connecting at Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis making special drive to materially increase deliveries to both Santa Fe and Rock Island. Loading this year started off in unprecedented volume for so early in season, due to premature ripening of crop, combine harvesting, and to fact that, with somewhat advanced market price during the last few days, considerable old wheat has moved from country stations. From June 15 to July 1 Santa Fe loaded 11,875 cars, compared with 2,942 last year and 9,055 during same period in 1927. This represents heaviest loading they have ever had so early in season, and similar conditions prevail on other lines.

Co-operation Asked

"We have had service agents assigned to grain producing districts for past two months. In addition, carriers have been urged to get western box cars home and put in condition for grain loading."

"With elevators filled and large crop being harvested, car shortage bound to result if grain is held in cars for storage purposes instead of unloading. Reduced export rates on grain have been in effect since May 29. General grain rate investigation is under active consideration."

SHIPPERS OF MIDDLE WEST MEET ON HANDLING OF CROP

At the one-day meeting of the Trans-Missouri Kansas Shippers' Board, which met in Hutchinson during the week of June 24, it was revealed that wheat belt railroads are going into the rush of harvest with something like 4,000 cars less stored in the grain district than they had a year ago, but with additional motive power to compensate it.

The 500 delegates present represented railroads, leading industries and big business houses in the two states. Governor Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas presided over the meeting.

It was expected that the new car distribution rules would be instrumental in expediting the movement of grain in the succeeding few months rush. An estimate of the yield of the 1929 wheat crop was placed at 169,441,000 bushels. The 1928 wheat yield was placed at 117,371,000 bushels.

H. M. Bainer, of Kansas City, and a director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, led a movement that has for its purpose encouraging of growers to store more grain on their farms.

It was further revealed that this year finds 60 per cent of the storage space already filled with the carryover from last year. This, together with the estimated 1929 crop of 140,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels or more yet to come, occasioned expression of much anxiety over the problem of storage. The statements expressed during the convention held four main conditions: shippers and receivers should promptly load and unload railroad equipment; cars should be loaded to their full capacity; the various inspection agencies should complete their inspections without delay, and railroads should make every effort to move both empty and unloaded cars as rapidly as time permits.

CHICAGOANS FIGHT TO RETAIN LAKE TRADE

The Great Lakes are the natural heritage of grain belt farmers and their use should be encouraged it was argued by officials of the Chicago Board of Trade in a recent hearing on shipping rates which the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken under advisement.

J. S. Brown, transportation manager for the Board of Trade, urged the commission to continue to apply lake proportionals to grain shipments which move into Chicago and subsequently are shipped out of the city by lake.

The proportionals, he explained, are rates available to the Illinois grain grower that are lower by from one-half to six cents per 100 pounds than the local rates from Illinois cities to Chicago.



EASTERN

The Federal Mill & Elevator Company is building an extension to its warehouse at Lockport, N. Y.

The Nisbet Elevator Corporation is being organized to engage in the elevator and milling business at Buffalo, N. Y.

The bankrupt stock and equipment of William W. Holmes hay and grain dealer at Webster, Mass., was sold at public auction for \$3,400. It was sold to several buyers.

An elevator, warehouse and large feed plant are being erected at Canton, Pa., by Samuel Weigel, operator of a flour and feed house at Middletown, Pa. The elevator will have a capacity of 25,000 bushels.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

The Spencer (Ohio) Elevator Company has installed new elevator equipment.

The Prospect (Ohio) Farmers Exchange has installed a new truck dump and chain feeder.

The Cramer Elevator Company is improving its plant at Wharton, Ohio, with a truck dump.

The Rockafellow Grain Company has added new equipment to its plant at Vickeryville, Mich.

The Bronson (Mich.) Co-operative Association has protected its elevator with lightning rods.

Copper cable lightning rods have been placed on the plant of the Williamston (Mich.) Elevator Company.

George O'Brien & Son have installed an overhead traveling truck dump in their plant at Greenville, Ohio.

The Lafayette (Ohio) Co-operative Company has improved its plant with an up-to-date air blast car loader.

The Miami Grain & Feed Company of Sidney, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

New elevator equipment has been installed in the plant of the Delta (Ohio) Farmers Co-operative Company.

Electric power has supplanted the gasoline engine in the elevator of the Wilmington (Ohio) Equity Exchange.

The Producers Elevator Company is equipping all its buildings at Williamston, Mich., with lightning rods.

A combination wagon and truck dump have been added to the equipment of F. J. Wood & Son at London, Ohio.

An overhead traveling electric truck dump has been installed in the elevator of N. Falkner & Son at Troy, Ohio.

F. S. Durr has installed an air blast loader, scales, and other equipment in his elevator at Germantown, Ohio.

The Erlin Elevator & Supply Company is installing a new cleaner in its plant which is located at Vickery, Ohio.

The Deshler Farmers Elevator Company recently installed a roller-bearing corn sheller in its plant at Custar, Ohio.

The Farmers Elevator Company has completed a new warehouse and a new office adjoining its elevator at Genoa, Ohio.

An electric dump and an automatic scale have been installed in the plant of the Tiffin (Ohio) Farmers Exchange.

The plant of the Carson City (Mich.) Elevator Company has been improved with copper cable lightning rods.

The Farmers Elevator Company plans to install an all-steel truck lift, double outfit, in its elevator at Middletown, Mich.

An air blast car loader and other equipment have recently been added to the plant of the Farmersville (Ohio) Exchange.

Florence V. Shaw and R. K. Shaw have taken over the Van Wagener elevator at London, Ohio, which they will operate.

In preparation for the new crop, the Antwerp (Ohio) Grain Company has installed a combination wagon and truck dump.

The Lisbon (Ohio) Milling Company has added to its holdings the 20,000-bushel line elevator, for-

merly owned by the C. W. Coffee Company. Walter Smith is manager of the new plant.

The Minton Service Station has added a corn sheller, elevator, mixer, and feed grinder to its plant at Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Chatterton & Son, whose elevator at Pinconning, Mich., recently burned, plan to rebuild at once. They are continuing business.

Recent installations in the plant of the Craig Elevator & Coal Yards at West Liberty, Ohio, are a corn cutter, conveyors, et cetera.

A 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale is being installed in the plant of the Ottawa County Co-operative Elevator Company at Graytown, Ohio.

The Farmers Elevator Company has added to its plant at Pemberville (Ohio) an oil station, and is handling gasoline and lubricating oils.

The Stewart Elevator & Oil Company of Dayton, Ohio, with branches at Englewood and Brookville, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Rinehart & Hiatt Grain Company of London, Ohio, is now known as Hiatt & Chapman. G. B. Chapman has taken over the interests of A. Rinehart.

Recent additions to the equipment of the Ohio Grain Company of Woodstock, Ohio, consist of a corn cleaner, overhead dump, and other improvements.

The Plymouth (Ohio) Elevator has been sold by Adrian McDougal and J. F. Sehringer to Don W. Einsel of Ridgway, Ohio, who will take possession August 1.

The Sidney (Ohio) Farmers Equity Exchange has equipped its driveway with a wagon and truck dump, operated by a two-horsepower motor with high speed chain drive.

The Colon (Mich.) Elevator Association is increasing its storage capacity by making part of its warehouse two stories high and by building in bins. It has recently installed a 60-horsepower feed grinder, equipped with built-in magnetic separator to remove tramp iron.

Daniel Case is building an elevator at East Le Roy, Mich., on the site of the one that burned four years ago. He is installing a 40-horsepower Jay Bee feed grinder, equipped with electro-magnetic separator. Motors of five and seven and one-half horsepower will operate a cleaner and corn crusher.

The Ohio Farm Bureau Corporation has taken over the elevator of the Standard Cereal Company of Chillicothe. The elevator was formerly operated by the Ross County Farmers Exchange. The equipment of the elevator is being electrified, and a special grain drying apparatus installed; other improvements for handling the new crop are being made, and a store room for feeds is planned.

ILLINOIS

Walter F. Hintz is installing a lift in his elevator at Geneseo.

The Sellars elevator at Forrest is being overhauled and rewired.

The Stanford (Ill.) Grain Company has erected a new office building.

The Farmers Grain Company has added a truck lift to its plant at Easton.

Elsinger & Fink have leased the Farmers Elevator at Prairie du Rocher.

R. B. Stoddard has bought the Farmers Grain Elevator at Minonk for \$9,000.

The H. C. Vollmer Elevator Company is installing new scales in its plant at Tonica.

The Cornland (Ill.) Farmers Grain Company has bought the Lewis Ranthun coal business.

The Farmers Elevator Company is installing air lift dumps in its plant at Table Grove.

An all-steel truck lift is to be installed in the elevator of Howard L. Carter at Minonk.

The Tallula (Ill.) Farmers Elevator Company is improving its plant with a new truck lift.

The J. E. McCann Grain Company is installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale in its plant at Buffalo.

The Co-operative Grain & Coal Company has covered its elevator at Cissna Park with metal.

Storage tanks for storing 750,000 bushels of soy beans are being erected in Peoria to supplement the

present elevator facilities of the American Milling Company.

The Brocton (Ill.) Elevator Company has installed its third truck scale in its new elevator.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Crescent City, Ill., has increased its capacity by three carloads.

The Bath (Ill.) Co-operative Grain Company has reconditioned its elevator for the coming harvest.

The Alsey (Ill.) Elevator Company has resheeted its elevator and has recently completed a new office.

The Horton Grain Company has built a new office building, 20 by 24 feet, at Sloan Station (Ivesdale p. o.).

Clarence Klime is operating the plant of the Nilwood (Ill.) Grain Company which he recently bought.

E. J. Finley has discontinued his elevator business at Hudson which he has operated for the past eight years.

Herbert W. Seagrist has been operating since July 1 the Bristol (Ill.) Farmers Elevator which he recently bought.

The Bethany (Ill.) Grain Company has replaced the steam engine in its elevator with a Fairbanks-Morse oil engine.

P. H. Henderson has leased the Daugherty elevator at Gladstone. O. O. Ogle, former operator, has gone to California.

The Farmers Elevator Company of McComb, Ill., is operating the elevator at Shawneeton which it recently purchased.

Anti-friction bearings have been installed in the elevator of the Cerro Gordo (Ill.) Farmers Co-operative Grain Company.

Two new truck lifts have supplanted the old overhead lift in the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company at West Brooklyn.

The elevator of the Eldena (Ill.) Co-operative Company has been improved with a new dump and corn grinding machinery.

Lawson Tjardes has had his elevators at Derby, Harpster and Gibson City repaired, repainted and equipped with truck dumps.

The Farmers Elevator Company has repaired its plant at Malden and has added to the equipment a 10-ton scale, motors, and airlift.

The Farmers Grain Company has improved its plant at Moweaqua with a new grain shaker and has put new flooring on its scales.

The East Lincoln Grain Company purchased at a trustee's sale the Ohmes grain elevator at Johnson Siding, four miles east of Lincoln.

The Farmers Grain Company is installing electric motors and a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale in its plant at Burton View (Lincoln p. o.).

A new warehouse and office have been completed for the Ocoya (Pontiac, Ill. p. o.) Grain Company. The new equipment includes a 10-ton truck scale.

A half-interest in the Burnside (Ill.) Mill & Elevator Company has been purchased by G. C. Thorrell of La Harpe, who has taken charge.

The Quaker Oats Company has purchased and is operating the elevator at Buckingham, formerly owned by the La Salle Cash Grain Company.

The Community Elevator Company has made extensive repairs on its elevator at Hillview and has installed new belts and equipment to handle the new crop.

The Arenzville (Ill.) Hagener Farmers Grain Company has improved its elevator with a combination wagon and truck dump with extension for additional dump doors.

The F. J. Blackburn Company has improved its plant at Jacksonville with a combination wagon and truck dump having extension for additional sinks, operated by a two-horsepower motor with high speed chain drive.

Extensive improvements are being made by the Earlville Farmers Co-operative Company on the elevator at Raddle. The building will be raised and moved from the switch tracks; handling capacity increased, and a lift installed.

Funk Bros. Seed Company is building a concrete elevator for soy beans at Bloomington to replace the house which burned this spring. The structure which will be 36 by 36 feet and 100 feet high, will

be completed by October 1. The elevator will be equipped for the handling of soy beans in connection with the company's soy bean mill. A Seattle firm will later build a processing plant for the utilization of by-products of the soy bean mill.

For soy bean milling purposes, the Funk Bros. Seed Company of Bloomington has purchased a 100,000-bushel elevator at Taylorville, which it is equipping with three soy bean expellers and other machinery for handling the coming crop.

Hippen & Stephen have plans under way for the erection of a modern crib elevator, covered with steel, to replace the old building at Forrest. The old coal sheds will also be remodeled. The structure will be completed in time for the new crop.

The grain elevator, three store houses, office, attachments and equipment of the Colmar (Ill.) Farmers Elevator Company are to be sold at public auction sale on July 15, at the company's elevator office. The sale will also include the land lease.

The business formerly conducted by McFadden & Sons at Chandlerville, was recently disposed of in the case of Joseph P. Haynes vs. G. C. McFadden by the master in chancery who sold the elevator, ground, scales and corn bins at public auction to G. C. McFadden for \$12,500.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

Clarence Laird is installing bearings throughout his plant at Ingalls, Kan.

Emil Ohnoutka has equipped the North elevator at Touhy, Neb., with lightning rods.

The Attica (Kan.) Grain & Elevator Company has covered its elevator with sheet iron.

The Ely Grain Company has installed an electric moisture tester in its plant at Auburn, Neb.

New water-proof pits are to be installed in the elevator of C. E. Robinson at Barnard, Kan.

The Robinson elevator has constructed new waterproof pits in its plant at Lincoln, Kan.

John McClune, of Garnett, Kan., has taken over the Dodderidge elevator at Overbrook, Kan.

A new six-cylinder truck has been installed in the H. E. Hickerson elevator at Sedgwick, Kan.

The Critten Grain Company will remodel its elevator at Odell, Neb., to the extent of about \$5,000.

The Continental Export Company plans the erection of a 2,000,000-bushel elevator at St. Louis, Mo.

The Lipscomb Grain & Seed Company has installed a 10-ton truck scale in its plant at Liberal, Mo.

The Turon (Kan.) Mill & Elevator Company has repaired their equipment to take care of the new crop.

A new elevator is being erected five miles west of Montezuma, Kan., by the Security Elevator Company.

A new automatic grain dump has been installed in the elevator of the Haigler (Neb.) Equity Exchange.

A 10,000-bushel elevator is being erected at Calvert, Kan., by Leo Kline, which will be completed shortly.

The Schulte elevator of the Kansas Milling Company at Clearwater, Kan., is being repaired and re-roofed.

An overhead traveling truck dump has been added to the equipment of J. N. Harrison at Herman, Neb.

The Simpson (Kan.) Grain Company has added to its equipment bearings, pulley sprockets and chains.

The elevator of the Williamson Milling Company at Idana, Kan., has been purchased by R. D. Trechsel.

The Farmers Elevator Company is remodeling its elevator at Dodge City, Kan., and installing new machinery.

The elevator of A. H. Ling & Sons Grain Company at Jetmore, Kan., has been equipped with lightning rod cables.

The Farmers Co-operative Union Elevator has installed a new grain dump in its elevator at Elmwood, Neb.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will build a \$150,000 addition to its grain elevator at Omaha, Neb.

Cup belt and cup spouts have been added to the equipment of the Farmers Elevator Company at Harper, Kan.

The Salina (Kan.) Terminal Elevator Company has moved its offices to those of the Weber Flour Mill Company.

The Knox (York, Neb. p. o.) Grain Company has leased its elevator to the McCool Corporation for the coming year.

The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has bought eight elevators in western Kansas, it is reported, and plans to build two more. It has options on several western and southwestern

Kansas elevators which will be tributary to a terminal elevator to be erected at Wichita within the year.

The Rehmeier Grain Company has installed an electric overhead traveling truck dump in its elevator at Alva, Neb.

A committee of the Danbury (Neb.) Equity Exchange is making plans for the erection of a farmers co-operative elevator.

The Tindle Milling Company has completed a new reinforced concrete elevator of 150,000 bushels' capacity, at Springfield, Mo.

The Independent Grain Company has taken over the Parks elevator at Benkelman, Neb., formerly operated by T. M. Hardwick.

The Daykin (Neb.) Grain & Supply Company has installed a five-horsepower electric motor and a new conveyor belt in its plant.

The Callaway (Neb.) Elevator Company has recently been incorporated. Its principal business will be transacted at Callaway.

The Parsons (Kan.) Mill & Elevator Company is building an addition to its elevator which will increase its capacity 25 per cent.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Mercantile Association has been incorporated at Grigston, Kan., with a capital stock of \$8,000.

The Hynes Elevator is installing a new and larger capacity scale and a truck dump at Siltner, Neb., to facilitate handling of the new crop.

A head drive with fully enclosed dust-proof motors has been added to the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Stockton, Neb.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Mullen, Neb., has been incorporated, with Theodore Folk as president, and John H. Vinton, vice president.

The elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Company at Medora, Kan., has been extensively repaired and equipped with a new truck dump.

The grain elevator of Channing Lewis which burned recently at Kinney, Neb., is to be replaced this summer with a more modern structure.

A storage room has recently been built by the Farmers Elevator Company at Montrose, Mo. A truck dump has been added to the equipment.

The Farmers Grain & Mercantile Company, recently incorporated, has purchased the business of the J. T. Braly Grain Company of Kingman, Kan.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed a Fairbanks-Morse seven and one-half horsepower dust proof, electric motor, in its plant at Kirwin, Kan.

New loading machinery which will turn out 3,000 bushels hourly has been installed in the plant of the Co-operative Equity Exchange at Cimmarron, Kan.

The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Company has started work on the new 600,000-bushel addition to its plant at Gibson, Neb. The new building will cost \$250,000.

New equipment installed by Wallingford Bros. in their Ashland (Kan.) plant consists of a 10-bushel scale, compressor, cups, distributor, and other improvements.

The Agra (Kan.) Farmers Elevator has been closed. Chester Halbert, former manager, has been transferred to the Farmers Elevator at Crowley (Glade p. o.).

Roy M. Strong has leased to the Burns Grain Company of Omaha, Neb., the elevator of the Farmers Grain Shipping Association, which he recently purchased.

The Larabee Flour Mills have recently let contract for the construction of additional storage tanks of 1,000,000 bushels' capacity, adjoining their plant at Ellwood, Kan.

The Winifred (Kan.) Farmers Co-operative Association has completely remodeled its plant; covered its elevator with iron, installed anti-friction bearings and added lightning protection.

The Trego County Co-operative Association (wheat pool) plans to dissolve and is offering for sale its elevators at Wakeeny, Collyer, Voda and Ogallah, Kan. Its stockholders will divide the assets.

The Farmers Co-operative Union is operating a 125,000-bushel reinforced concrete elevator at Cope land, Kan. The elevator was finished in time for the new crop and is fully equipped with modern machinery.

To facilitate the handling of grain, the Saxony Mills are adding a top house to their elevator at St. Louis, Mo. This will raise the elevator leg and change the spouting system for the easier handling of grain.

The Ismert-Hincke firm is planning the erection of a 600,000-bushel concrete elevator at Kansas City, Kan.; also a concrete and brick warehouse. The building project is contingent upon the closing of McAlpine Street.

The Hawk Grain Company is building an 18,000-bushel elevator at Woods (Hugoton p. o.), Kan., on

the Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad, 16 miles out from Liberal. The equipment includes an eight-bushel automatic scale and a Fairbanks 10-ton truck scale.

Twenty-five grain dealers and buyers, representatives of elevators, farmers unions and mills, are forming an organization at Grand Island, Neb., to promote their common interests. Secretary Campbell of Omaha called the meeting.

Woods Bros. has petitioned the city commissioners at Kansas City, Kan., for a 99-year lease on the city levee. Provision is made for the erection of a \$250,000 elevator by a syndicate of grain men to be organized later from the Kansas City district.

The equipment of the Armstrong elevator at Scottsbluff, Neb., has been purchased and the property leased by J. B. Runyon, manager of the Scottsbluff Elevator Company. J. E. Armstrong, former owner, will continue in the farm implement business.

The Empire Milling Company of Argonia, Kan., has established a grain department which will handle both export and domestic grain. D. R. Brooks, formerly with the Douglas W. King Grain Company of San Antonio, Texas, will have charge of the department.

The Canton (Kan.) Grain Company is now controlled by S. W. Smith and H. W. Poort, of Salina, who have purchased the stock of A. J. Miller, deceased and C. T. Lindgren. Mr. Smith was associated with the old firm, and Mr. Poort has been with the Smoot Grain Company of Salina.

The Coffey-Larrick Grain Company has remodeled and improved its elevator at Brewster, Kan. The improvements, completed in ample time for the new grain movement, consist of covering elevator with sheet iron, putting in new foundation and new dump pits, remodeling legs, head installation of new distributor, dust collector and cleaner, building three new overhead bins, etc.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The elevator and coal business at Clinton, Wis., has been purchased by William and Jesse De Long.

The Farmers Elevator & Trading Company is repairing its elevator at Eldred, Minn.

The Welsh Grain Company plans to add a feed department to its plant at De Graff, Minn.

The Dunnell (Minn.) Co-operative Elevator has installed a new scale in its east elevator.

The Canby (Minn.) Farmers Grain Company plans to build an addition to its office.

The Cargill Elevator Company has put new metal siding on its elevator at De Graff, Minn.

The Anderson Grain Company has made extensive repairs on its elevator at Round Lake, Minn.

Ed Erickson has repaired the spouting in his elevator at Canby, Minn., and has rebuilt his coal sheds.

The Farmers Elevator Company has added a new elevator belt to its equipment at Redwood Falls, Minn.

Ed Colliton of Kent and M. S. Smith of Moorhead, Minn., have purchased the A. B. Peterson elevator at Doran.

The Cargill Elevator Company is repairing its elevators at Herman, Roscoe, Benson, Clontarf, and Johnson, Minn.

The Patton-Kjose Company, whose headquarters are at Great Falls, Mont., has opened a branch office in Minneapolis, Minn.

The Murdock (Minn.) Farmers Elevator Company is constructing eight 50-ton coal bins, with concrete floors and foundations.

The Dunnell Co-operative Elevator Company of Fairmont, Minn., has improved its east elevator with a \$600 Fairbanks Scale.

A 1,000,000-bushel capacity elevator to cost \$300,000 will be built at Minneapolis, Minn., by the Archer Daniels Midland Company.

J. Geigel, F. Lettwiler, and W. Olson have incorporated the Green County Farm Bureau Co-operative Warehouse Company at Monroe, Wis.

Foundation has been put in for 44 new reinforced concrete grain tanks for the General Mills, Inc., at Minneapolis, Minn. Estimated cost is \$35,000.

Ray M. Peters has purchased the interest of the late Edward Kuck in the Western Elevator Company at Neenah, Wis. J. M. and Ray M. Peters now own the plant.

A new elevator and feed mill are to be built next month at Haydenville (Madison, Minn. p. o.). C. A. Barker and J. F. Helwig of Haydenville are promoters for the proposed plant.

The Stratton Grain Company will operate the elevator at St. Joseph, Mo., formerly occupied by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company which has moved into its new 2,500,000 bushel house.

A. L. Searle, owner and operator of a line of elevators in Canada for a number of years, and also associated with the Minneapolis (Minn.) grain trade, has recently purchased the business of the

Sterling Grain Company and its 1,200,000-bushel elevator at Minneapolis. Mr. Searle will operate as the Searle Grain Company. (See further details elsewhere in this issue.)

Lewis Ohnstad has recently bought the Byrnes grain elevator at Wells, Minn., which he will use for a feed grinding and feed sales business. He may also handle grain. He plans to build an addition to the house later.

The elevator at Trosky, Minn., has been purchased by T. H. Meyer who has been manager of the business for the past five years. Mr. Meyer will continue to operate the plant, which will be known as the T. H. Meyer Elevator.

Part of the plant, including the elevator and several buildings of the Bloomer (Wis.) Co-operative Union has been purchased by E. J. Crane, dealer in feeds, seeds, etc., at Chippewa Falls, with branches in several adjoining cities.

The Roy Goodrich 10,000-bushel elevator, feed mill, and warehouse at Champlin, Minn., have been taken over by the Haertel Company of Minneapolis. Roy Weatherby is in charge of the plant which manufactures 30 tons of feed daily.

A grain cleaning and storage plant of steel construction, to cost approximately \$65,000, will be built at Minneapolis, Minn., by the Northern Oats Company. This addition will give the company a total storage capacity of 325,000 bushels.

A number of Minneapolis flour men have incorporated the Math Barzen Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to do a general grain and milling business at Thief River Falls, Minn. Math Barzen of Thief River Falls is one of the principals.

WESTERN

C. W. Truesdell is building an elevator at Helena, Mont.

The plant of the Farmers Grain Exchange at Havre, Mont., has been extensively repaired.

Permit has been granted the Midland Company for the erection of a \$10,000 grain elevator at Portland, Ore.

Permit has been issued the Midland Elevator Company for an addition to its elevator at Blackfoot, Idaho.

A bonded warehouse, 200 by 50 feet, with a capacity of 200,000 bushels, is in process of construction at Garland, Utah.

The International Elevator Company has installed new head drives and Fairbanks-Morse Motors in its elevator at Flaxville, Mont.

The Cedar Valley Grain Growers Association, which has been recently organized, will build a loading station at Lehi, Utah.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company is building new coal sheds for its plants in Loring and Hegeland (on the Saco branch), Mont.

The Infield Grain Company has improved its plants at Springfield and Eads, Colo., with new drives, roller chains and various repairs.

The International Elevator Company is installing Fairbanks Motors and head drives in its plant at Rudyard, Mont. It is also making repairs.

The C. S. Bassett Grain Company has changed ownership and is known as the Bassett Warehouse Company, with principal offices in Colfax, Wash.

The International Elevator Company is improving its plant at Inverness, Mont., with Fairbanks Motors and head drives. Repairs are also being made.

Permit for the construction of grain storage bins at Portland, Oregon, to cost approximately \$31,000, has been granted the Portland Terminal Investment Company.

The Vollmer Clearwater Company is completing the construction of its new elevator at Craigmont, Idaho. The new unit will have a capacity of about 50,000 bushels bulk grain.

The Orofino (Idaho) Rochdale Company has started construction of a new elevator on the foundation of the house that burned two years ago. J. F. Michels is manager.

Kerr, Gifford & Co. have completed extensive alterations on the elevators of the Globe Grain & Milling Company at Portland, Ore., which were taken over from the Sperry Flour Company.

R. L. Young, stockholder and former manager, recently bought at public auction the Central Ferry grain warehouse at Pomeroy, Wash. The sale included fixtures, lease rights, and 110 acres of land. The consideration was \$24,000.

The Cascade (Mont.) Milling & Elevator Company has let contract for additional storage (as previously reported) of 150,000 bushels capacity. It will consist of four concrete tanks, each 90 feet high, and four interstices. The elevator will be completed September 1. The old warehouse is being removed, and the new warehouse extended.

The MacDonald Warehouse & Grain Company, which is liquidating its business at Portland, Ore., has sold its grain warehouses to: L. L. Smith, Valley Ford, Wash.; C. V. Harbour, Rosalia, Wash.;

Rosalia Grain Company, Donahue, Wash.; Rosalia Grain Company, McCoys, Wash. The plants at Spangle and at North Pine are also to be disposed of.

Through the absorption of the E. Rohlfsing Company, the Hodgen-Brewster Milling Company has added a hay and grain department to its business at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Rohlfsing will manage the hay and grain end of the business.

The Ambler Grain & Milling Company is operating its new plant at San Gabriel, Calif., which replaces the one recently burned. The main building is 80 by 160 feet, with a four-story, 40 by 40 section in the center. The company has a site of two and one-half acres.

Contract has been let for the erection of a 30,000-bushel elevator at Coulee, Wash., for the Fred Schwab Commission Company. The house will be completed for the movement of grain in August. It will be equipped with the latest machinery, electrically driven.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

The Roetker Grain Company, which will handle coal as a sideline, has built coal bins at Selma, Okla.

The elevator of the Leger Mill at Olustee, Okla., has been leased by the Fred Williams Feed Store.

The McClellan Grain Company is building a 25,000-bushel grain elevator at Bernsten, Texas.

The Turpin (Okla.) Farmers Grain & Elevator Company has installed a new air compressor.

Scott Bros. have improved their plant at Spearman, Texas, with 12 ball bearing applications, including a ball bearing boot.

The Farmers Grain Company is erecting a steel frame warehouse, 20 by 40 feet, at Pond Creek, Okla.

James McIntyre has leased his elevator at Renfrow, Okla., to the John Henry Grain Company of Enid.

The James Grain Company has improved its plant at Fargo, Okla., with a three-bushel automatic scale.

The Graham (Texas) Mill & Elevator Company has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$200,000.

The Public Grain Elevator at Houston, Texas, has been overhauled for the adequate handling of the new crop.

The Farmers Co-operative Company has built a 25-ton cribbed coal bin with concrete floors, at Douglas, Okla.

The Higgins-Shelburne Company has added to its equipment a new drive for its elevator at Lone Wolf, Okla.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed new cups, belts, and other equipment in its plant at Kress, Texas.

The G. W. Sutton Grain Company has installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale in its plant at Fairview, Okla.

The American Maid Elevator of Houston, Texas, has recently been repaired to facilitate the handling of the new crop.

A 30,000-bushel elevator, costing \$15,000, has recently been built at Amarillo, Texas, by the Beasley Grain Company.

Lester Stone is erecting a new elevator four miles west of Adrian, Texas. It will have a capacity of 25,000 bushels.

The foundation is being laid for a 35,000-bushel elevator for J. H. Gruver & Son at Gruver (Spearman p. o.), Texas.

The Wichita Mill & Elevator Company has reopened for business at Frederick, Okla. E. F. Mosby is in charge.

New cups and spouting are being added to the elevator equipment of the Higgins Grain Company at Shattuck, Okla.

C. P. Gaunt's elevator at Memphis, Tex., has been bought by J. K. Forkner who has added a feed department to the plant.

The Texas-Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association has taken over the elevator plant of John Gischler & Son at Friona, Texas.

The Farmers Grain Company is covering the sides of its elevator at Calumet, Okla., with 28-gauge iron, and the roof with metal.

The Grange Co-operative Elevator at Jefferson, Okla., has been repaired and overhauled, and leased to a Mr. Brown of Liberal, Kan.

The Hitch Grain Company of Hitchland, Texas, has started construction of a new elevator at Bernstein (Guymon, Okla., p. o.), Texas.

Permit has been granted the Spralin Hay & Grain Company to erect a new brick business building at Lawton, Okla. The structure will be 75 by 150 feet and will cost approximately \$8,500.

Hopkins & Mason of Hooker, Okla., have completed their new elevator at Adams (on the new line of the Rock Island) and are receiving the new

wheat. The house is iron-clad and studded and has 28,000 bushels' capacity. It is equipped with modern improvements.

The Central Farm Bureau has purchased the properties of the Clement Grain Company at Waco, Texas. The consideration was \$40,000.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Company has improved its plant at Selma, Okla., with a 10-inch, four-ply rubber belt and new cups.

The Choctaw (Okla.) Grain Company has replaced its gasoline engine with electric motors. The elevator machinery is also being repaired.

The Farmers Grain & Elevator Company of Turpin, Okla., has sold its elevator at Floris (Forgan p. o.) to the Light Grain & Milling Company.

The Oklahoma-Texas Wheat Growers Pool Elevator Corporation has leased for a year the elevator of the Equity Exchange at Texhoma, Okla.

The old elevator of Calvert & Abercrombie at Frederick, Okla., is operated by E. O. Billingslea under the name of the Southern Export Company.

The Cone Seed & Grain Company recently improved its plant at Anton, Texas, with a five-bushel automatic scale, dump, head drive, and a ball-bearing boot.

Major T. Q. Ashburn reports that work will begin on the proposed \$125,000 warehouse at Helena, Ark., for the Inland Waterways Corp., as soon as a site is secured.

Construction work has started on a new elevator, warehouse and office for the Dalhart (Texas) Grain Company. It will cost \$25,000 and will be completed in 60 days.

The Quinlan (Okla.) Elevator Company has added a 10-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine to its equipment. It plans to install a feed grinder later.

The two elevators at Cherokee and Ingersoll, Okla., recently purchased by the Pool Elevator Corporation for \$30,500, will be converted into one organization.

The Darrouzett (Texas) Co-operative Association has overhauled its elevator and installed an air blast car loader. They have also added a side line of oil and gas.

New improvements made by the Farmers Co-operative Association at Douglas, Okla., consist of new belting, elevator cups, and a new five-bushel automatic scale.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Association has installed an air blast car loader and a 20-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse oil engine in its elevator at Indianapolis, Okla.

J. H. Pettit & Son have sold their elevator and mill at Wellington, Texas, to Paul Butler of Sherman. W. Pettit will continue as manager under the new ownership.

The General Grain Company has erected a feed warehouse and a coal shed at Beaver, Okla. A Fairbanks-Morse 10-ton truck scale has been installed in the elevator.

The Perryton Equity Exchange has improved its equipment at Huntoon, Texas, with a 15-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse motor, all-steel truck lift, and a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

The 12,000-bushel elevator of the L. E. Bouquot Grain Company at Sharon, Okla., has been bought by the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association. G. P. Johnston will continue as manager.

The Farmers Co-operative Association has overhauled its elevator at Okarche, Okla., and installed new machinery, including a loading spout, a 10-bushel automatic scale, cups, and belt.

The Zahn Grain Company has improved its plant at Sharon, Okla., with a head drive, fitted with seven and one-half horsepower motor, and a two-horsepower motor for the air compressor.

The Farmers Co-operative Association has repaired its elevator at Fargo, Okla., for the season and made improvements consisting of a new 90-foot five-ply, nine inch leg belt and new cups.

The Sharon Grain Company has re-opened its elevator at Huntoon, Texas, for the wheat season, and has installed a 10-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor, and a five-bushel automatic scale.

A four-story and basement building and a grain elevator, with concrete footings, brick walls, and composition roof will be erected by the Atlanta (Ga.) Flour & Grain Company at a cost of \$60,000.

The S. S. Strong Grain Company has installed new machinery in its plant at Beaver, Okla., consisting of a 10-ton truck scale, 10-horsepower motor, dump, eight-bushel automatic scale, and pillow blocks.

The Braught & Braught Grain Company has installed two ball bearings on the main shaft of its elevator at Waynoka, Okla. The handling capacity will be increased later with the addition of a larger leg belt and larger cups.

The Kimbell Milling Company of Fort Worth, Texas, has separated its grain and milling departments with the recent formation of the K. B. Mill-

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ing Company to look after the flour and feed milling end of the business, while the Kimbell Milling Company will confine its operations to the grain interests and its 2,000,000-bushel elevator.

The Belt Mill & Grain Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been purchased by the Superior Food Mills. The equipment will be installed in the Food Mills plant, and the Belt plant will be converted into a meal manufacturing unit.

John R. Watts & Son, seed dealers at Louisville, Ky., plan to handle grain in addition to their storage business in seeds and grain. They recently purchased the warehouse and 25,000-bushel elevator plant of Henry Fruechtenicht.

The Continental Export Company of St. Louis, Mo., has leased the Sunset elevator at Galveston, Texas. The house, which has 1,000,000 bushels' capacity, will be in charge of S. S. Carlisle, manager of the company's St. Louis office.

The Texhoma Grain Company has remodeled its plant at Baker (Turpin p. o.), Okla. The cupola has been raised 10 feet, and the capacity increased to 10,000 bushels. A new belt and cups have been installed. A new office will be built later.

The Texas City (Texas) Terminal Company is erecting a new conveyor to facilitate the loading of ships. New handling machinery is also being installed. The company is considering increasing its capacity from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

The Hitch Grain Company of Hitchland, Okla. (a new town on the Texas-Oklahoma state line) has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. Incorporators are Henry C. Hitch, George C. Hitch, and Christine W. Hitch, all of Guymon, Okla.

General improvements made by the Tilden (Neb.) Grain Company consist of lowering the driveway, making it possible to drive the heaviest loads into the elevator; widening of driveway; concreting of pits; widening dump pit, etc.

The Bouquot Grain Company has improved its plant at Vici, Okla., with a 10-horsepower Fairbanks Morse Enclosed Ball-bearing Motor in the cupola of its house, and a one-horsepower motor to operate the air compressor. A steel hopper and grate will be installed in the elevator dump.

George Pletcher, formerly local agent for the Sharon Grain Company, and W. E. Blood have organized the Ochiltree Grain Company at Perryton, Texas. They are building a loading station with small storage capacity and have installed new equipment. They plan to erect an elevator later.

The Spearman (Texas) Equity Exchange has improved its plant with installations of an eight-bushel automatic scale, a new 12-inch leg belt, with 11 by 5½ inch cups, a Fairbanks-Morse 20-horsepower enclosed motor, a truck lift, roller bearings on the headshaft, and ball bearings on the jackshaft.

H. W. Mathis and J. W. Tabor who have purchased the 8,000-bushel Nolan elevator at Lamont, Okla., are reconditioning it for the new crop. The elevator has been covered with iron. New installations include a seven and one-half horsepower Fairbanks-Morse Engine, a truck lift, and a four-ply 10 inch belt with 5 by 9 cups.

J. Perry Burrus has recently effected a large merger of Texas and Oklahoma elevators and mills. Included in the merger are the Perry Burrus elevators and the two large concrete terminal elevators at Dallas and Lubbock, Texas. The new company, known as the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Company, will have a daily elevator capacity of 3,500,000 bushels.

INDIANA

The Eberts Grain Company is converting its plant at Nabb into an elevator.

The Lebanon (Ind.) Grain Company has improved its plant with anti-friction bearings.

Harry Medbourn has purchased the Culver (Ind.) City Coal & Grain Company from Lloyd Hawkins.

New elevator equipment has been installed in the elevator of the Rush Service Bureau at Rushville.

New elevator equipment has been added to the plant of Haldeman-Baum Company at Akron, Ind.

A combination wagon and truck dump has been installed in the plant of the Swayzee (Ind.) Grain Company.

An overhead dump has been installed in the plant of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Seymour.

The elevator of the Bloomfield (Ind.) Mill & Elevator has been leased to the American Milling Company of Peoria.

An overhead electric traveling truck dump has been installed in the plant of the Kentland (Ind.) Grain Company.

The Franklin (Ind.) Grain Company is installing a new hydraulic dump in its plant for the handling of the new crop.

The Kerlin Elevator & Feed Company is making extensive repairs on the plant at Sullivan which it recently bought from the Sullivan Mill & Elevator

Company. It will specialize in grains, seeds, and feeds, and is installing machinery for the manufacture of various feeds.

The Muff Grain & Coal Company has purchased the grain, coal and feed business of H. C. Sharp & Co. of Liberty.

The Foster-Kendall Company has been incorporated at Carmel, with a capital of \$30,000, to operate grain elevators.

Lou Levy, senior partner of Levy Bros., business house of Gooding, Idaho, plans to engage in the elevator business at New Haven, Ind.

The Stiefel Grain Company has succeeded the firm of Stiefel & Levy, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, and branches at Albion, Avilla, Cromwell, Kimmell, and Syracuse.

The Hamlet (Ind.) Grain & Feed Company, capitalized at \$25,000, will operate an elevator, and buy and sell grain, seed, etc. Incorporators are Charles M. Patty, Maria E. Patty, and Charles E. Patty, Jr.

New equipment added to the elevator of the Stevenson Grain Company at Cyclone includes a wagon and truck dump for supplying two grain sinks and a feed sink, equipped with two-horsepower enclosed motor with high speed chain drive.

Stockholders of the Vigo Elevator Company, owners of the Kuhn elevator properties north of Terre Haute, plan to dispose of the property and dissolve the corporation. The property has been idle for a year, since the death of Paul Kuhn, a former owner.

THE DAKOTAS

R. J. Wilson is building a grain elevator at Chester, S. D.

The Atlas Elevator Company is repairing its house at Vilas, S. D.

The elevator of the Underwood (N. D.) Grain & Fuel Company is being repaired.

The Belvidere (S. D.) Elevator has recently installed automatic scales and other equipment.

The Gunderson-Hanson Elevator Company is improving its plant at Mohall, N. D., with electric motors.

The elevator of the De Werd Milling Company at Milbank, S. D., will be improved this summer with anti-friction bearings on the boot and head shaft.

A 10-ton wagon scale has been installed in the house of the Atlas Elevator Company at Ree Heights.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company has bought the Drayton (N. D.) Interstate Elevator Company.

The Equity Exchange has added to its equipment at Lemmon, S. D., two worm gears, a double distributor, and an automatic scale.

The grain and feed elevator of Game & Son, Inc., at Jamestown, N. D., is being wrecked, and the lumber and equipment are to be sold.

Carl F. Schoen, whose elevator at Oriska, N. D., burned recently, has bought the elevator of P. E. Knudson which suffered slight damage in the same fire.

The Minnesota Elevator Company is improving its elevator at Sawyer, N. D., with 15-ton scales and a dump. Other improvements are also being made.

The South Dakota Wheat Growers Association has purchased the Johnson elevator at Andover, S. D. The association has heretofore leased the plant.

The Farmers Grain Company, Inc., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$10,000, to deal in grain and farm implements at Tolstoy, S. D.

Electric motors are replacing engine power in the plant of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Petersburg, N. D. Other improvements are also being made.

Sever Soine, for 14 years manager of the Minot Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, has purchased the grain elevator of the Simmons Seed Company at Minot, N. D.

The Ferney Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company has completed an iron-clad coal shed at Grotton, S. D. The company will handle coal in connection with its grain business.

The Warner (S. D.) Co-operative Grain Elevator Company will wreck its old grain elevator and build a modern plant, equipped with new machinery, grain cleaner and a feed grinder.

Sheldon F. Reese will build a new elevator at Huron, S. D., to replace the one which recently burned. Construction will start as soon as the ruins of the old elevator are removed.

A new elevator, feed building and warehouse plant, which will cost approximately \$20,000, is being built at West Fargo, N. D., for the Interstate Seed & Grain Company. The elevator will be 28 by 32 feet and 100 feet high; the warehouse, 76 by 28 feet, and the feed building, 32 by 16 feet.

The buildings will be of frame construction with concrete foundations. The Northern Pacific Railway is building a spur track to serve the new plant. The plant will include a cleaning department for flax and other grains.

The two elevators and the business of the Farmers Grain & Coal Company at Valley City, N. D., have been bought by George Whipple and John Thomas. A feed grinding department is to be added later.

The Tall & Tall elevator at Clear Lake, S. D., is being operated by J. J. Peters of Seaforth, Minn., as the Farmers Grain & Coal Company. He will later install a feed grinder and make other improvements.

IOWA

The Farmers Elevator Company has added to its plant at Aredale a 10-ton scale.

The Murray elevator at Bancroft has been re-roofed and generally improved.

J. W. Hedges plans to rebuild the elevator at Akron which burned this spring.

The elevator of Sanford & Lindebeck at Luverne has been covered with corrugated iron.

The Atlantic Grain Company has opened its elevator at Wiota, with E. P. Waters in charge.

The Independent Grain Company has equipped its elevator at Chatsworth with lightning rods.

The Farmers Elevator Company has recently protected its plant at Hardy with lightning rods.

J. B. Mertz Grain Company has improved its equipment at Ottosen with a new 10-ton truck dump scale.

The Owego (Salix, Iowa, p. o.) Elevator Company has added a truck lift with grain grates to its equipment.

A 15-ton truck scale has been installed in the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company located at Garner.

A cereal cutter has been added to the equipment of the G. C. Bennett Elevator Company at New Sharon.

Joseph McNally has sold his interest in the elevator at Victor to his partner, E. J. Yeisley, who is now in charge.

The Stalzer elevator at Haverhill has been purchased by E. O. Welp of Van Cleve. H. P. Kopel will be in charge.

The Farmers Supply Company has purchased two elevators from the Wilder-Murrel Grain Company at Clarence for \$15,000.

The Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Lamel with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in grain, produce, coal, etc.

The Green Bay Lumber Company has purchased the Leake Grain & Coal Company of Exira, Iowa. It will discontinue the grain business.

The Farmers Exchange has built a new office, 20 by 12 feet, and has equipped its elevator at Palm Grove with an air dump and a 15-ton scale.

Davis & Milligan have improved their plant at Scranton with an addition to the office and have installed a 20-ton truck scale in the elevator.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Meriden has finished a new addition to its office, and has installed new grates and rebuilt its driveway.

The North Iowa Grain Company, which operates 14 grain elevators in northern and western Iowa, is moving its headquarters from Mason City to Cedar Rapids.

The Farmers Elevator Company has improved its plant at Bayard with a full-floating boot pulley and a head drive. The elevator has also been repaired recently.

The Carlson & Peterson elevator at Berkley has dissolved partnership, and is now known as the F. W. Peterson elevator. Mr. Carlson is operating the elevator at Lehigh.

The Gund-Sien elevators at Glenwood, Balfour and Hastings have been purchased by Frank H. Maxwell who will operate them in conjunction with his elevator at Pacific Junction.

Recent improvements made by the Mt. Union (Iowa) Elevator Company consist of the installation of a 100-horsepower feed grinder, and the addition of new buildings to the plant.

The Jewell (Iowa) Farmers Elevator Company has decided on one new building improvement this summer, and will either remodel its present feed house, or tear it down and rebuild.

W. S. Kearney has bought the business of the Farmers Elevator Company at Grinnell, Iowa. The buildings and equipment were sold at public auction. W. S. and Wilfred Kearney will manage the firm as an independent company.

The East Elevator and the West Elevator, (also known as the Farmers Elevator Company) at Stratford, are being remodeled, painted and repaired extensively. New cribs and coal storage space are

being added to the Farmers elevator. The cribs will be 30 by 100 feet, built of concrete with tile underneath. The roof of the elevator will be made fireproof.

H. J. Mighell's elevator at Carroll has been remodeled and improved. Part of the elevator has been covered with sheet iron, and a modern airlift has supplanted the old dump and scales.

CANADA

Five million dollars has been voted by the government for the extension of Halifax (N. S.) harbor. This insures the erection of the proposed 1,000,000-

bushel addition to the present harbor commissioner's house.

The Kingston Elevator Company Ltd., has been incorporated, with its main office in Montreal, Que.

The Ogilvie Milling Company is building a new elevator at Melita, Man., which will be equipped with modern machinery. The old elevator has been torn down.

In preparation for the movement of the new crop, the elevators of Montreal harbor have been overhauled and equipped with new machinery, the total expenditure involving about \$1,500,000.

OBITUARY

ALBRIGHT.—Wesley W. Albright, pioneer grain man of Lewis, Iowa, died recently of heart failure. His widow and 13 children survive him.

BERRY.—Edwin H. Berry, of G. W. McNear, Inc., died at San Francisco, Calif., following an illness of two years.

BOARDMAN.—A. W. Boardman, organizer of the East Side Iron Elevator Company of Toledo, Ohio, and pioneer in the storage of grain in iron tanks, died at his home in Toledo, following an illness of 14 months.

BRAINARD.—George W. Brainard, manager of Risser & Dale's elevator at Sheldon, Ill., died at the age of 75. He had been ill for two years.

BULLEN.—Frederick F. Bullen, one of the pioneer members of the Chicago Board of Trade, died in San Diego, Calif., at the age of 75 years.

DENTON.—Oliver Denton, member of the Kansas City Board of Trade and pioneer grain dealer of the Southwest, died suddenly while boarding a train for Dodge City. Mr. Denton organized the Oliver Denton Grain Company several years ago, and was formerly head of the Denton-Kuhn Grain Company. His widow and two children survive him.

ECKER.—Frank J. Ecker, telegraph operator at the Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Trade for many years, died suddenly. He was 71 years old.

FARR.—Charles J. Farr, assistant manager of the Farr Products & Grain Company of Greeley, Colo., was killed on June 27 when his car collided with a truck. He and Mrs. Farr were returning from a vacation in Yellowstone Park.

FUHRING.—William A. Fuhring, member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1888, died at his home in Chicago following an illness of two months. He was 73 years old. His widow and two daughters survive him.

HAMILTON.—Daniel H. Hamilton, member of the Fort Worth (Texas) Grain Exchange, died at his home in Fort Worth. He was 43 years old. His widow, three brothers, and four sisters survive him.

HIDDLESTON.—Joseph J. Hiddleston, former elevator man, and of late wheat buyer for the Kansas Flour Mills Company, died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., at the age of 72 years. He retired from active work at the board of trade four years ago. His grain experience extended over a period of 43 years.

HOWARD.—E. K. Howard, barley specialist, and member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 35 years, died at his home in Chicago at the age of 76 years.

JOHNSON.—C. D. Johnson, while working on the new addition to the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator, fell from a scaffold 100 feet and was killed. He was 22 years old.

KENNEDY.—John Kennedy, one of the founders of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., died suddenly at Winnipeg, Man. He was 74 years old.

KNOWLES.—James T. Knowles, member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, and well known in milling circles in the East, died suddenly of heart failure at his summer home in Kennebunk Beach, Maine. He was senior member of James H. Knowles & Son. His widow and four children survive him.

KORFHAGE.—George F. Korfhage, well known hay, grain and feed dealer in Kentucky, died at his home in Louisville, following an illness of three months. (See details elsewhere in this issue.)

LACKEY.—Douglas W. Lackey, who conducted a grain brokerage business at Knoxville, Tenn., died recently. His health had been poor for some time.

LUCKENBILL.—H. Cass Luckenbill, well known grain buyer, died of apoplexy at his home in Decatur, Ill. He was 55 years old. Mr. Luckenbill operated an elevator at Argenta, Ill., for 28 years, and one at Oreana for the past three years.

McELLEGOTT.—Harry McElligott, recently appointed assistant western sales manager for the

Canadian Wheat Pool, died suddenly before taking up his new duties. For a number of years he was associated with various grain firms in Winnipeg.

MEYER.—G. A. Meyer, of Meyer & Co., grain, seed and livestock dealers at Calmar, Iowa, died in Omaha while visiting a sister. He was 55 years old. The business will continue under the same name.

MORAN.—Edward E. Moran, a member of the grain and milling trade for a number of years, and in the employ of Wilkinson & Gaddis Company, grain merchants and wholesalers until 1914, died at Sherman, N. Y. His widow and two sons survive him.

MOSEMAN.—A. Moseman, who operated an elevator at Lyons, Neb., for several years, died recently.

NEWMAN.—Harry Newman, partner in Newman Bros. Grain Company, died recently at his home in Rochester, N. Y. He was 59 years old. His widow and one son survive him.

NIEMEYER.—George Niemeyer, Sr., president of the George Niemeyer & Sons Grain Company of Little Rock, Ark., died at the age of 70 years. Mr. Niemeyer retired in 1918.

FIRES—CASUALTIES

Ola, Mich.—Fire destroyed the plant of Chatterton & Son on July 2.

Whitehall, Ill.—Fire destroyed on July 8 the south elevator of Potts & Hicks.

New Richmond, Ind.—A severe wind storm recently damaged the A. B. Cohee elevator.

Rice Lake, Wis.—Fire destroyed the storage house belonging to the Northern Feed & Produce Company.

Manyaska (Welcome p. o.), Minn.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Hubbard & Palmer Company, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Salina, Kan.—A violent wind blew the roof off the grain tanks of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Company.

Yonkers, Sask.—The 30,000-bushel elevator of the Security Elevator Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, burned recently.

Iroquois, S. D.—A recent tornado is reported to have badly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company.

Linden, Ind.—The toronto that swept Indiana recently severely damaged the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor grain elevator.

Seguin, Texas.—A heavy windstorm on June 29 tore the roof off the grain elevator of the Seguin Milling & Power Company.

Nettleton (Kinsley p. o.), Kan.—Fire, probably started by lightning, destroyed the elevator of the Commander-Larabee Corporation on July 7.

Streeter, N. D.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Streeter Elevator Company on June 14. About 12,000 bushels of grain were lost.

Kent, Wash.—A recent fire swept Granger's Warehouse, containing a large stock of grain and feed, causing a loss estimated at \$21,000.

Cooperstown, N. D.—The elevator of Albert Retzlaff Company was totally destroyed by fire. A box car loaded with grain was also destroyed during the fire.

Millington, Ill.—Fire, probably started by lightning, destroyed the large grain elevator, owned by Harry V. Weeks. The house contained only about 2,000 bushels of grain, a large shipment having

PETTYJOHN.—Frank Pettyjohn, grain dealer at Pierre and Harrold, S. D., died at his home at Pierre of a heart attack. He was 61 years old.

RASP.—Thomas J. Rasp, pioneer elevator and grain man, and formerly owner of the Farmers Elevator at El Reno, Okla., died at his home in that city at the age of 84 years.

REINER.—Ernest Reiner, representative of the Chesapeake Export Company, New York, died June 19. He was 46 years old.

RING.—Welding Ring, ex-president of the New York Produce Exchange, died at the age of 82 years.

ROBINSON.—George R. Robinson, one of the founders of the Ralston Purina Company, and a former member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, died June 28 enroute from a trip to Colorado Springs. He was 63 years old. (See further details elsewhere in this issue.)

ROCK.—John Rock, elevator agent at Hamilton, N. D., died following a brief illness. His widow and a son survive him.

SELLMAN.—James L. Sellman, member of the Baltimore (Md.) Chamber of Commerce for many years, died at the age of 74 years.

SIMMONS.—N. K. SIMMONS, president of the Simmons Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn., died at the age of 67 years. Mr. Simmons, who was a widower, is survived by his mother and eight brothers and sisters.

SLAYBAUGH.—W. H. Slaybaugh, manager of the Luckey (Ohio) Farmers Exchange, died suddenly. He had managed the company since its organization.

TEWELES.—Hugo Teweles, president of the L. Teweles Seed Company, died in Mount Sinai Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis., following an illness of two weeks. He was 57 years old. His widow, three children, four brothers and a sister survive him.

WHETSTONE.—William H. Whetstone, well known authority on grain marketing, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Whetstone was head of the grain department of the W. E. Hutton Company for 30 years. His widow and a daughter survive him.

WHITE.—G. H. K. White, formerly chief grain inspector for the New York Produce Exchange, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 86 years.

been made a few days before. The loss to the building is estimated at \$20,000 and to the grain at \$2,000. Mr. Weeks plans to rebuild at once.

Throne, Alta.—The National Elevator adjoining the Alberta Wheat Pool recently burned. An oil warehouse in connection with the plant also burned.

Chicago, Ill.—Edward Eckhart was seriously injured internally when he fell 100 feet from a scaffold while painting the elevator of Rosenbaum Bros.

Calgary, Alta.—Fire destroyed on June 20 the West Coast Grain Company's terminal elevator. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, covered by insurance.

Weeping Water, Neb.—Lightning recently destroyed the E. F. Marshall elevator which was filled to capacity with grain. Loss is estimated at \$4,500.

Chicago, Ill.—Fire damaged the plant of the Bauermeister Grain Company's plant to the extent of \$15,000, on June 23. Seven horses were burned to death.

Indiana, Pa.—Fire damaged the warehouse of J. M. Stewart & Co. to the extent of \$160,000. The company handles grain, feed, flour, etc. The warehouse was built in 1853 and enlarged in 1912.

Toledo, Ohio.—The brick and concrete elevator of the plant formerly occupied by the Kasco Mills, Inc., was badly damaged when the abandoned mill property burned, causing a total loss of \$18,000.

Adams, N. D.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Adams Grain Company. It contained at the time 3,000 bushels of grain which burned. The plant is owned by B. Lander, of Grand Forks, and O. V. Lundberg.

Dahlen, N. D.—Henry C. Hanson, manager of the Minnesota Elevator Company had a ring on his finger caught while working around the elevator. The finger was torn so badly that it had to be amputated.

Dickinson, N. D.—Defective wiring is thought to have started the fire which destroyed the Farmers Co-operative Union elevator, containing 25,000 bushels of grain. Contents of the office on the ground floor were saved.

New Albany, Ind.—The hay warehouse of the J. Tegart & Co., feed, hay and grain dealers, which

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was saved in a recent fire, has been destroyed in a second fire, causing a loss of \$10,000. The loss in the first fire approximated \$25,000.

Thayer, Neb.—The elevator of J. F. Grosshans Grain & Lumber Company was destroyed in a recent fire, causing a loss of \$5,000. Spontaneous combustion is thought to have started the blaze.

Washburn, Ill.—The North Elevator, owned by J. W. Abbott, was recently destroyed. A large amount of grain was also lost. The value of the building is estimated at \$30,000. The supposition is that the fire started in the cleaner in the fan-room.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Fire, causing an approximate loss of \$300,000, destroyed on June 19 the grain elevator and two warehouses of the National Elevator Company. Defective wiring is thought to have started the blaze. Considerable grain was

destroyed. Six men were later seriously injured when clearing away the debris. (See story elsewhere in this issue.)

Eldon, Mo.—Roman candles used in a Fourth of July celebration are believed to have caused the fire which destroyed the Rock Island elevator. The house contained 4,000 bushels of wheat which burned. The loss has been estimated at approximately \$15,000.

Wausau, Wis.—The elevator and mill of the Cereal Mills Company were destroyed by fire on June 27, causing a loss of \$200,000. The blaze is thought to have started in the mill boiler room and worked its way to the elevator. Dust explosions followed the fire. Considerable grain was burned. Insurance of \$110,000 was carried on the buildings, and \$55,000 on the equipment.

Incorporators are J. Geigel, F. Lettwiler, and W. Olson.

The Wayne Feed Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has completed its new office, and has built a dock 8 by 250 feet for shipping feed.

A warehouse for the storage of feed and tankage is being constructed at Clear Lake, Iowa, for the Farmers Elevator Company. It will be approximately 20 by 28 feet.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, a subsidiary of Proctor & Gamble, will erect a \$1,000,000 plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., which will include a mixed feed manufacturing plant.

The Gallia Produce Company has added a feed grinding department to the Bush Mill properties at Gallipolis which it recently purchased. A feed grinder has recently been installed.

The White Cloud (Mich.) Co-operative Association has installed a 30-horsepower feed grinder, which is protected by electric-magnetic separator to remove metal from feed to be ground.

The Foster-Kendall Company, formerly the C. Y. Foster & Son Company, has bought the local elevator at Carmel, Ind., which it will equip for the manufacture of poultry and dairy feeds.

A 30-horsepower Jay Bee feed grinder has been installed in the feed and hay department of the South Haven (Mich.) Fruit Exchange. The grinder is equipped with a modern electro-magnetic separator.

A. A. Gibson plans to open a wholesale and retail feed and seed business at Calipatria, Calif., this fall. His plant will be equipped with machinery for grinding and mixing a full line of poultry and stock food.

Construction work is progressing on the new building which the Farmers Feed & Supply Company is building at Forest Grove, Ore. It will be 50 by 80 feet and will consist of two stories and basement.

The O. H. Seiple Feed Company is building an addition to its store at Everett, Wash., which it purchased recently from the Monte Cristo Feed Company for \$27,000. The company has branches in Mt. Vernon and Bellingham.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

E. L. Williams has installed a feed grinder in his plant at Berlin, Okla.

The Linworth (Ohio) Farmers Exchange has installed a feed grinder and sheller.

R. E. Johnson & Co. is building a feed manufacturing plant at El Paso, Texas.

R. C. Langton has improved his plant at Palo, Iowa, with a Jay Bee feed grinder.

Russell French has installed a Jay Bee feed grinder in his plant at Findlay, Ohio.

The Farmers Exchange has built an addition to its feed house at South Haven, Minn.

The Albert Miller Feed Company has installed an oat huller in its plant at Sandwich, Ill.

An Amco service store will be opened in Mendota, Ill., by the American Milling Company.

C. F. Ellersick has installed a 40-horsepower feed grinder in his plant at Comstock, Neb.

Tipton Bros. have installed a motor-driven feed mixer in their plant at Lipan, Texas.

The Colchester (Ill.) Feed & Coal Company has installed a new feed grinder in its plant.

The Farmers Elevator Company will install a feed grinder in its plant at Eldridge, Iowa.

The Karrbonna Company has installed a Jay Bee feed grinder in its plant at Kirksville, Mo.

Jones Bros. have installed an electric feed grinder in their plants at Attica and Stone Bluff, Ind.

Harrison & Blodgett have installed a belt-driven Haines feed mixer in its plant at Albion, N. Y.

The elevator of the Cologne (Minn.) Mill Company has been equipped with Haines Feed Mixer.

The Hinshaw Grain Company has improved its equipment at Summitville, Ind., with a feed mixer.

A motor-driven Haines Feed Mixer has been installed in the plant of J. M. Stobbe at Berlin, Wis.

A feed grinder has been added to the equipment of the Mayer Grain Company's plant at Churubusco, Ind.

The Farmers Elevator Company will build a new feed house adjoining its elevator at Lake Mills, Iowa.

A feed grinder, feed mixer, and oat huller have been added to the plant of J. C. Phillips at Star City, Ind.

A Haines Feed Mixer, motor-driven, has been added to the equipment of Garver Bros. at Strasburg, Ohio.

The Farmers Co-operative Association has added a motor-driven feed mixer to its equipment at Humboldt, Iowa.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed in its plant at Blencoe, Iowa, a power feeder for its feed grinder.

The Farmers Grain & Lumber Company plans to install a corrugated feed grinder in its plant at Sprague, Neb.

A motor-driven Haines Feed Mixer has been installed in the elevator of F. I. Williams & Son at North Adams, Mich.

Leonard Garding is installing a feed grinder in his plant at Paynesville, Minn. It will occupy part of the feed warehouse.

The Jamestown (N. Y.) Electric Mills, purchased by the Bank of Jamestown at an auction, will be reopened as a feed mill.

Permit has been granted Caughlan & Black, feed dealers, for the construction of a feed warehouse near the Northern Pacific station at Enumclaw, Wash.

A Randolph Direct Heat Drier has been installed in the plant of the McMillen Company at Buffalo, N. Y. This makes the fifth Randolph installation in

the Buffalo market. The building was put up by the Indiana Engineering & Construction Company.

The Farmers Elevator & Exchange Company has added a motor-driven Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment at Palmyra, Mo.

The International Sugar Feed Company of Minneapolis, Minn., and Memphis, Tenn., has established a branch in McKenzie, Tenn.

The Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Association has installed two Jay Bee feed grinders in its plant at Seattle, Wash.

The new feed plant of the Perry Burrus Elevators at Dallas, Texas, is nearing completion. J. C. Mitchell will be manager and feed distributor.

The Green County Farm Bureau Co-operative Warehouse Company of Monroe, Wis., has been incorporated for \$36,000, to deal in feed, flour, etc.

FIELD SEEDS

GOTHAM OPENS SEED SEASON

By C. K. TRAFTON

Developments in the New York seed market followed the usual summer order during the period under review. During the greater part of June; or, at least, before the weather became extremely hot, there was the usual routine business in millets and lawn grass mixtures while other varieties remained inactive with dealers generally interested chiefly in reports regarding new crop prospects. On the whole they maintained a cheerful attitude, being generally confident that the new summer season would open on about schedule time with business of normally satisfactory volume.

As a consequence, prices were steadily maintained throughout the month in spite of generally favorable crop prospects and the ample supply of certain varieties carried over. Expectations that the new season would open right after the celebration of "the fourth" were more than confirmed as buyers began to take on a varied line of seeds for fall planting before the end of June and within a short time distributors were reporting a very good business.

Crimson Clover again appeared as the most popular item as the new season opened and early developments indicated that hopes of a very good season would be fulfilled. Nevertheless, as stocks were ample, leading distributors continued to quote 13½ cents. At the same time they showed little disposition to make additional purchases abroad until they had reduced their supplies materially. They were also holding off pending more settled conditions in Europe where the c. i. f. basis in various producing countries ranged all the way from 9¼ to 11¼ cents.

SEED NEWS FROM INDIANA

By W. B. CARLETON

Trade has been coming along fairly well with both the wholesale and retail seed dealers of Indiana during the past month for this season of the year. There probably will be a slight lull in the trade during July and August, when an improvement may be looked for in September. This has been a much better year for both the wholesalers and retailers than last year. Prices have been quite satisfactory, according to reports from the various parts of the state. Corn planting was finished

in good time, all of the late corn being gotten in by the middle of June. The crop is coming along all right and early planted corn is looking very good and from present indications there will be a good yield in the fall. There was quite a shortage of good seed corn in many of the counties of the state.

With wheat harvest over, Indiana farmers have turned their attention to other things. Wheat turned out as well as had been anticipated and much of the grain threshed tested as high as 59 and 60 pounds to the bushel. Oats have been harvested and the yield is under that of last year. The acreage also was less than last year. Alfalfa is showing up well. The first cutting showed a fine quality and many of the farmers in southern and central Indiana are expecting to get as high as five cuttings this year. This is one of the best crops that the Hoosier farms grow from year to year. A good many soy beans have been planted in the state this year and farmers have always found this to be a profitable crop. The Clover crop was up to the average. The meadows were cut early in July, some of the farmers starting on their hay in June. The quality of the Timothy this year is as good as that of previous years.

The J. A. McCarty Seed Company of 230 First Avenue, Evansville, with branches at Vincennes, Ind., and Terre Haute, Ind., has enjoyed a good volume of trade this year, according to Mr. McCarty who has attended many farmers' meetings during the year. Mr. McCarty formerly was the farm agricultural agent of Vanderburgh County and in this position he became familiar with the wants of the farmers.

Albert J. Wedeking, cashier of the Dale State Bank at Dale, Ind., and chairman of the Indiana State Highway Commission, who was tried on a grand jury indictment on Saturday, June 29, before Judge Union W. Youngblood, of the Warrick County circuit court at Boonville, was acquitted after the state had introduced but a few witnesses. The court saw little in the case and it was dismissed upon motion of the attorneys of Mr. Wedeking. The indictment charged Mr. Wedeking with conspiracy to violate the state warehouse act in connection with the failure of the Wallace Milling Company at Huntingburg, Ind., less than a year ago. Donald J. Wallace, of Akron, Ohio, former president of the defunct Wallace Milling Company also was

indicted on the same charge, but the case has not yet been brought to trial. Wedeking's case was venued from Dubois County to Warrick County and Mr. Wedeking had requested a quick trial.

Fire at Clifford, Ind., on June 22, destroyed several places of business including that of John N. Holder's grain office. The origin of the fire has not been determined and the losses were covered by insurance.

Threshing prices in Indiana this year have been about what they were last year. Most of the farmers threshed their grain shortly after it was harvested and few of the growers stacked their grain, which was the custom in Indiana with many farmers in years gone by. The rise in the price of the new wheat caused many of the farmers to sell their grain.

Charles Kindermann, of William Kindermann's Sons, retail seed dealers at Boonville, who has charge of the seed department of the business in the absence of Louis L. Kindermann, who is on the lakes in Minnesota in the hope of being restored to health, is helping to arrange a number of joint meetings between the business men of Boonville and the farmers of Warrick County. The first meeting was at Baker's Chapel near Boonville and was a marked success. Many more meetings are being scheduled at points over Warrick County and great good is expected to come from the gatherings as they probably will bring the farmers and business men into closer relation. One of the moving spirits in the meetings is George R. Murray, of Boonville, county agricultural agent of Warrick County, who during the past few years has done a great work among the farmers of Warrick County.

A. C. Thomas, of New Harmony, Ind., for many years engaged in the grain business at that place, is being boosted by many of his friends as a Democratic candidate for congress in the first Indiana district. Mr. Thomas has been active in the affairs of his party in southern Indiana for a number of years and is well known among the grain and seed dealers. For many years he owned a grain elevator at New Harmony.

RED CLOVER SEED HOPE OF MILWAUKEE SEED MART

By C. O. SKINROOD

Milwaukee seed dealers declare that the outlook for a Red Clover seed crop in Wisconsin is exceedingly bright due to the fact that so little of the Clover froze out last winter and due also to the frequent rains which have characterized the growing season in recent weeks.

The seed handlers of Milwaukee explain, however, that in other states the seed outlook has not been so uniformly good with some reports that yield will be high and others that the crop is not filling as well as it should.

* * *

One of Wisconsin's outstanding leaders in seed development, in fact it may be said truthfully the greatest seed expert the state has ever had, Prof. Ransom A. Moore, was specially honored by a meeting of more than 1,000 people at Kewaunee, Wis. Incidentally, it proves that a woman can keep a secret. Prof. Moore's wife knew the real import of the Sunday meeting, that it was designed to honor her husband. But Prof. Moore came to the

meeting when told it was to be a reunion of graduates of the short course in agriculture.

* * *

Other seeds in Wisconsin such as Alsike, White Clover and Sweet Clover are also expected to be large, the seed handlers say, as the conditions which have made such a fine Red Clover crop should be equally favorable for all other field seed crops. Reports from Iowa and Minnesota received at Milwaukee indicate that the Timothy crop should also be good in the western belt.

* * *

Dealers in Milwaukee have begun to mark down their seed prices with the expectation of much larger yields. Timothy is still being quoted around \$5 to \$5.25 for the choice to fancy lots and the lower grades range mostly from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Clover seed has been marked down about \$5 per hundredweight for new crop with \$20 to \$25 the general price as compared with \$25 to \$30 during the early summer season.

The Alsike has also been reduced in sympathy with other lines of seeds and is now running from \$20 to \$24, while the White Clover ranges from \$15 to \$20. All of these are important cuts from the recently prevailing prices.

Some dealers predict that seed prices should reach the lowest level for many years, providing the yields of seeds prove to be as favorable as is now forecast. The trend of prices is already decisively downward and this is expected to become more pronounced in case the seed yields are actually of a bumper volume.

FINNS ORDER SEED INSPECTION

Owing to the inferior quality of rye seed in Finland, the ministry of agriculture has ordered a general inspection of all rye stocks in the country, to be carried out by the agricultural co-operative associations.

A large quantity is unfit for sowing, and it is expected that it will be necessary to import foreign rye for seeding purposes.

PREDICTS CROP OF 1,400,000 POUNDS OF CLEAN FESCUE SEED

Production of meadow fescue seed in the United States is expected to show a slight increase over the small 1928 crop. Weather conditions were mostly unfavorable in the main producing district of eastern Kansas because of too much rain. Last year the crop was reduced largely because of thin stands caused by early spring drought in that district.

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates a production in Kansas and Missouri of 1,400,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with 1,300,000 in 1928.

Prices to growers have not been fully established. Opening prices in Missouri were 10 cents per pound last year and seven cents two years ago.

ARGENTINE SEED LOANS HINGE ON USE OF CERTIFIED SEED

The directorate of the Bank of the Nation of Argentina has decided to accord agriculturists new facilities for financing their crops by means of special loans, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner Charles E. Stephenson at Buenos Aires.

The special loans will be accorded only to farmers whose names figure in the official list of the seed sales department of the Ministry of Agriculture in Rosario. The maximum amount loaned to

any single farmer will be 20,000 paper pesos, or \$8,000, the amounts being on 70 per cent of the seed sown.

According to the official announcement, the rate of interest chargeable will be 6 per cent, and the period for repayment 180 days.

SEED FIRM ASKS REPARATION

The Nebraska Seed Company, of Omaha, Neb., has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, as a result of alleged overcharges on seed shipments.

The complaint asks that "reasonable rates" be enforced on seed shipments from Smithland, Iowa, to Omaha, and reparation amounting to \$200 is claimed.

KANOTA PROVEN BEST OAT SEED FOR CALIFORNIA

Oats in California, as in other states, are not a high priced crop, but because oats will grow in poorer soil and under harder conditions, profitable crops may be grown and marketed when (and where) wheat and barley would fail.

Golden State seedsmen, however, recommend that farmers buy only seed of oat varieties which have met the test of California requirements. Considerable quantities of seed oats, mainly Texas Red, according to W. W. Mackie, of Berkeley, Calif., are imported into the state. Much of this seed is rejected each year because of contamination with Johnson grass seed.

The Kanota (Fulghum) oat variety is superior in percentage of groats and yield per acre to California Red oats, experimenters now assert. Sunrise as well as Kanota oats seem to be rust-escaping because of their earliness. Kanota has been selected by the California Pure Seed Association for certification.

AT WORK ON "SUPER-SEED" CORN

Independent investigators and Government experts are hard at work on the Funk estate in McLean County, Illinois, in a steady effort to produce a "super corn."

Such a variety of seed must meet six main requirements: It must withstand cold and weather, resist drought, be free from ear or root-rot tendencies, not lodge or break over, not be injured by light, early frosts, and yield very heavily.

In-breeding and cross-breeding are the two main methods being used to perfect the type. Uniformity first is achieved by preventing open pollination. But by the time uniformity is achieved, the corn most likely becomes "runt." If good characteristics are evident, however, even in the runt ears, they are saved for crosses with other corn that has ideal supplementary features. Then the cross-breeding begins, and from some of the resultant hybrids, dealers are due, eventually, to get some corn that may be cheap at \$20 a bushel.

Eugene D. Funk, of the Funk Bros. Seed Company, Bloomington, Ill., began the work which is leading up to the expected sensational developments. Dr. J. R. Holbert, and Dr. W. L. Burlinson, are two of the scientists now using experimental data developed on the Funk estate as a basis for their corn breeding efforts.

CRIMSON SEED MOVES FAST

Crimson Clover seed movement in Tennessee has been much faster than last year and than usual. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 65 per cent of the crop had been sold, compared with 5 per cent last year and 15 per cent two years ago.

Shippers in Tennessee expected the seed to be fair to good quality. The crop was harvested under fairly good weather conditions and little discoloration was reported. Prices offered growers in Tennessee range from \$9 to \$10 per 100 pounds for country-run and from \$10 to \$10.85 for re-cleaned seed.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEED

In all fundamental matters in connection with grain production and marketing there is an identity of interest among all classes concerned with this great industry. In no respect is this more clearly recognized than in the matter of good seed. To mark the appreciation of the grain trade of the work of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, the representatives of that body attending the recent meeting in Winnipeg, were entertained one evening by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Without good seed, high quality crops of satisfactory yield cannot be produced, and that supplies of good seed should be available, it is necessary that some growers should specialize in the raising of good seed. It is necessary also that men should devote themselves to experiments to discover if something better than anything now in use can be developed. The work done by these specialists sets a standard which exerts a continuous educational influence upon all farmers who select their seed out of their

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own crops. There is a great deal of educational work yet to be done, for the production on a commercial scale of too many varieties is now being attempted, and there is undoubtedly much waste in the aggregate through the sowing of inferior or unclean seed. This great problem, however, is being approached in the right spirit of mutual helpfulness.—*Market News.*

SOUTHERN SEEDSMEN MEET

The annual meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Association was held in Chattanooga, Tenn. The following were elected to office: President, A. Reid Venable, Richmond, Va.; first vice-president, M. J. Yopp, Paducah, Ky.; second vice-president, W. B. Hastings, Atlanta; secretary and treasurer, Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla. The city for the next meeting will be determined by the executive committee.

MISBRANDING CAUSES OUSTER OF THREE SEED FIRMS

As a result of alleged misbranding of seeds merchandised to the trade, two members of the Farm Seed Association of North America have been requested to file their resignations. The Ackerman Company, of Lima, Ohio, and the Hooten-Davis Seed Company, of Lebanon, Ind., were the two firms declared by the association to have conducted themselves "in an unfair and improper manner, and contrary to the interests" of the organization.

The American Seed Trade Association has taken similar action against the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company, of Yankton, S. D., because of the alleged distribution of "bargain" seed, inferior in quality.

REFRIGERATORS TO TEST SEED

Electric refrigerating units, of special design, now are installed at Manhattan, Kan., and at Bloomington, Ill., in order to facilitate experimental work on winter-hardy varieties of wheat and corn.

The Manhattan device is set up in a greenhouse, and the coldest winter which Kansas has had or may expect to have in 50 years can be simulated for seed trial purposes.

Dr. C. O. Swanson, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, declares that this equipment speeds up the ordinarily long process of determining what hybrids are immune to low temperatures. It is no longer necessary for experimenters to wait for an extremely cold season in order to test for hardiness. Mid-winter temperatures can be produced in July and August.

The refrigerating apparatus being used at Bloomington, Ill., by Government and independent seed research workers, is of an entirely different type than that in use in Kansas. Mounted on an immense portable frame, the cooling or freezing device can be wheeled right into the corn field.

The refrigerator cabinet then can be lowered to house three or four separate stalks. Cold tolerance tests can be continued throughout the hot weather of July and August.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT VARIETIES UNDER OBSERVATION

Every wheat dealer and grower in the non-irrigated districts of Idaho may be benefited by the latest move in the University of Idaho agricultural experiment station's search for new grain varieties adaptable to that state.

Eleven new wheats from Australia have been brought to the experiment station for careful tests to determine whether they are suitable for addition to the crop system of the Idaho farmer. The Australian wheats come from the region in New South Wales which produced Federation wheat, now one of the foremost varieties on Idaho dry farms.

While in Australia last year on his world tour to study agriculture, Dean E. J. Iddings, of the university, devoted considerable time to observation of what Australians had done in wheat breeding since the perfection of Federation. The receipt of seed of the new wheats is the result of Dean Iddings' visit. The Australian wheats carry the following names: Boonoo, Bobin, Bena, Hard Federation—a new selection of Federation—Early Baart, Exquisite, Union, and Waratah.

The experiment station is giving careful tests to many promising foreign varieties of wheats in an effort to find new varieties for the dry farm regions of the state. Federation and Baart at present are important in the non-irrigated belts but the experiment station believes that by persistent search other varieties as good or better can be found, says H. W. Hulbert, head of the agronomy department.

The Simmons Seed Company, through its Minot, N. D., branch, became exclusively wholesale on July 1.

The W. R. Roach Seed Company has been incorporated at Grand Rapids, Mich., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

H. C. Habstritt, whose place of business has been changed into an oil filling station, will build a seed house at Roseau, Minn., this summer.

Howard Haskell of Valparaiso, Ind., has acquired an interest in the Ainsworth-Boone new seed corn house recently opened at Kentland, Ind.

F. H. Woodruff & Sons have remodeled and refinished the plant which they recently opened at Mercedes, Texas. They are a branch of the Milford, Conn., house.

The Pioneer Feed & Seed Company, capitalized at \$15,000, has been incorporated at Mt. Vernon, Wash., to take over the newly organized Valley Feed & Seed Company.

The Gohman warehouse properties at Aberdeen, Idaho, are being operated by the Idaho Seed & Products Company. The organizers are P. F. Funk, A. Hansen, Jr., and George J. Lechleiter.

The Ouren Seed Company of Omaha, Neb., is acquiring additional space with the purchase of the Keyes Manufacturing Company's building. The building will be completely remodeled.

S. E. Johnson will continue the business of the Acme Fuel & Seed Company at Watertown, S. D., the partnership of which was recently dissolved. Hubert Phillips is the retiring partner.

The Funk Bros. Seed Company of Bloomington, Ill., will carry a line of seeds, in addition to its soy bean feeds at the new 100,000-bushel elevator at Taylorville which it has recently purchased.

The Pioneer Land & Loan Company has bought the elevator at Steiner, north of Thief River Falls, Minn. The company will move the elevator to Warren, Minn., for use in the operation of its seed business. The house has a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

The Scott Seed Company of New Albany, Ind., has purchased the O. F. Talbott grain and seed business at Keokuk, Iowa, which it will operate as the Northwestern Seed Company. D. P. Campbell of the Scott company, will be active head of the new company.

The Berry Seed Company, of Clarinda, Iowa, has organized an Illinois corporation of the same name with headquarters at Chicago, to serve eastern trade. The new concern, capitalized at \$5,000, has been incorporated by J. F. Sinn, Harry Sunfield, and Florence Bickel.

The Nampa (Idaho) Seed & Grain Company has started construction of a cement block warehouse, 60 by 125 feet. It will be one story high with full basement. The building will be equipped with seed cleaners, grinders, mixers, and other machinery, and will be completed for handling of the fall crops.

RECENT JAY BEE INSTALLATIONS

The following companies have recently installed Jay Bee feed grinders in their plants. The size and type of machine are indicated in each case:

Ed. Feller, Cissna Park, Ill., 3 UXDC; Mills & Black, Lake Mills, Wis., 3 SDC; Ford Garrett, Owensville, Ind., 2 UX; Charleston Milling Company, Charleston, W. Va., 3 UXDC; Wm. Meewes, New Liberty, Ia., 3 WDC; Bonneyville Mills, Bristol, Ind., 3 UX; La Fayette Elevator, LaFayette, Colo., 3 WDC; Greenbush Milling Company, Greenbush, Wis., 2 SDC; Chesaning Milling Company, Chesaning, Mich., 3 W F&C; H. A. Allman, Wheaton, Mo., 2 SDC; Culver Farmers Company, Athens, Ill., 3 UX F&C; Macon Milling Company, Macon, Ga., 4 WDC; W. E. Burt Grain Company, Galt, Ia., 3 SDC; Cook & Brown, Oshkosh, Wis., 2 SDC; Early & Daniel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 WDC; Rock Creek Jersey Dairy, Greensboro, N. C., 3 UXDC; Blair Milling Company, Blair, Neb., 3 UX; Wenger Bros., Sabetha, Kan., 4 WDC; Fitzgerald, Hall & Sims, Atlanta, Ga., 3 T F & C; Farmers Grain Company, Story City, Ia., 3 T F; Brown Company, Bell Glade, Fla., 3 UXDC; Kendrick & Pugh Grain Company, Vermillion, Ill., 3 T F; J. S. Williams, Woodland, Ill., 1 U; Plymouth Milling Company, Le Mars, Ia., 4 WDC; Warner Lamb Lbr. Company, Rapid City, S. D., 3 WDC; Greenbush Milling Company, Greenbush, Wis., 3 WDC; Frankfort Pendering Co., Frankfort, Ind., 3 UXDC; J. G. De Busk, Glade Springs, Va., 3 UX; Commerce Mfg. & Elev. Company, Wichita,

Kan., 3 UXDC; J. T. Raine, Fairview, Pa., 2 UXDC; J. A. Mass & Ed Holbutter, Watertown, Wis., 2 SDC; Rock Co. Milling Company, Beloit, Wis., 4 T F; Roberts Fuel & Feed Company, Loveland, Ohio, 3 W.

ITALIAN DEALERS PREDICT FURTHER RISE

A further increase in the grain import duty is predicted by Italian grain dealers, as a measure in the government plan to protect and increase the production of domestic grain. The wheat duty was recently increased from 11 to 14 gold lire per 100 kilos (about 58 to 74 cents a bushel). During the first four months of 1929 some 850,000 tons bread grain were imported into Italy, compared with 950,000 during the same period of 1928. The Italian minister of economy has requested the agri-

(Continued on Page 54)

Miscellaneous Notices

PRICED TO SELL

Milling, feed and coal business. Electric machinery. No trades. BERT ROWE, Kent, Ill.

For Sale

MACHINERY

OIL ENGINES

32-page Bulletin of Bargains just issued. Rails, Equipment, Heavy Machinery, Track Scales, Etc. ZELNICKER in ST. LOUIS.

WANTED

Friction Drive Monitor Bran Packer. Good condition. State price and particulars. SHULTZ MILLING COMPANY, Olney, Ill.

CLEANER WANTED

We want to buy immediately a good A. T. Ferrell Clipper Cleaner. What have you, and what is your price? WISCONSIN POP CORN CO., Waterloo, Wis.

FOR SALE

Car loader, air blast new; very best on the market. Reasonable. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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Pulleys, 1,000; all sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Elevator belts and buckets and supplies. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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1 3/4	.10	.11	.13	.16	
2	.10	.12	.14	.18	\$0.21
2 1/4	.13	.15	.17	.21	.25
3	.15	.17	.20	.25	.30
3 1/2	.17	.20	.23	.29	.34
4	.19	.21	.25	.31	.37
4 1/2		.24	.28	.35	.42
5		.26	.31	.39	.46
6		.31	.37	.46	.55
7		.37	.43	.54	.65
8		.40	.46	.58	.70
9			.52	.65	.78
10			.58	.72	.87

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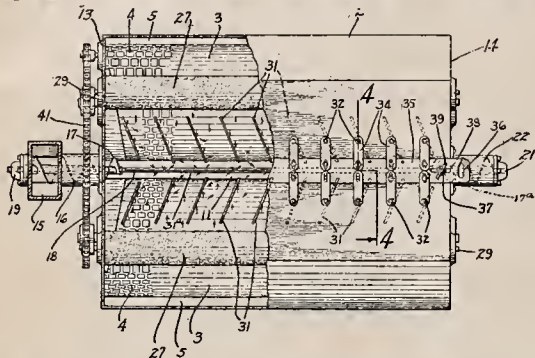
cultural credit banks to prevent speculative depression of grain prices, by granting credit to farmers on their crops, and the banks have set aside about \$10,000,000 for this purpose.

GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Bearing Date of April 23, 1929

Grain Separator. John A. Perkins, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed August 13, 1928. No. 1,710,380. See cut.

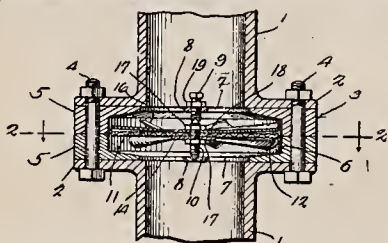
Claim: In a machine of the class described, a moving separator having a surface for separating wheat and fine material from a coarser material, means for sweeping the light refuse material off the surface of



the separator and means in the path of such refuse material for engaging and deflecting it to a suitable discharge.

Rotary Mixing Device. Winton A. Dean and Arthur L. Dean, Long Beach, Calif. Filed November 8, 1927. No. 1,710,299. See cut.

Claim: In a rotary mixing device, a casing, a rotor, located in the casing and including a foraminous body, hubs on opposite sides of the body, vanes on one side of the body and joined to one hub, the vanes extending outwardly to a point adjacent to the periphery of the rotor, the vanes being trough-shaped from their outer

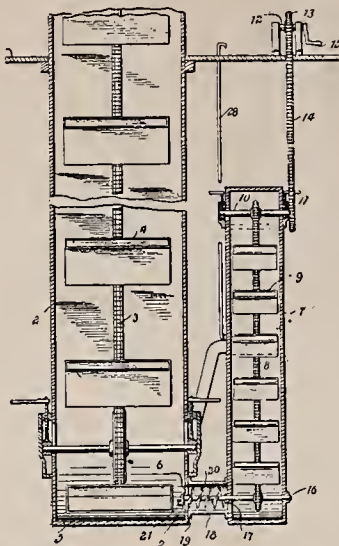


ends to the said hub and being so inclined, in a direction at right angles to the axis of the rotation of the rotor, as to carry the fuel mixture toward the center of rotation of the rotor; and blades located on the opposite side of the body and joined to the outer hub, the blades being inclined transversely at an acute angle with respect to the body and being disposed in substantially radial relation with respect to the axis of rotation of the rotor, and means co-operating with the hubs for supporting the rotor for turning movement within the casing.

Grain Elevator Cleaner. Norman O. Waddell, Stratton, Neb. Filed January 27, 1927. No. 1,710,279. See cut.

Claim: A grain elevator having a choke-removing

opening in its lower portion, a clearer disposed within the lower portion of the elevator for loosening clogging

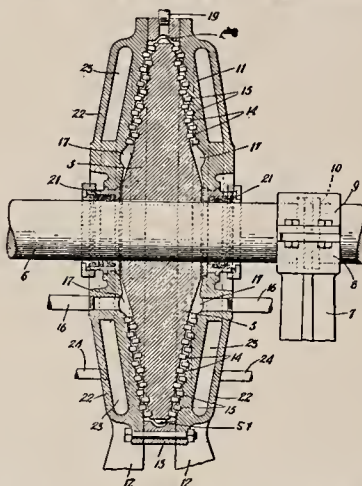


grain to effect delivery thereof through the cleaner opening, a supplemental elevator disposed at one side of the main elevator and below the working floor, a conduit forming connecting means between the lower ends of the main and auxiliary elevators, and a conveyor within the conduit for drawing the obstructing grain from the main elevator and delivering it into the casing of the auxiliary elevator.

Bearing Date of April 30, 1929

Mixing and Grinding Device. Jaroslav A. Michal, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Turbinator Company, Inc., Ridgewood, N. J., a corporation of New York. Filed December 30, 1926. No. 1,711,154. See cut.

Claim: In a mixing and grinding machine, a rotor

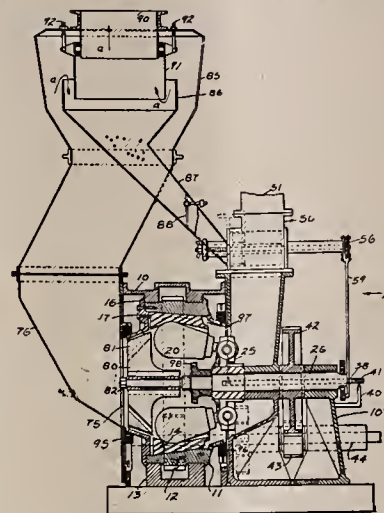


having a diameter of substantially greater length than its axial length, the opposite faces of the rotor being provided with substantially axially extending blades, a casing having blades projecting between the blades on the rotor and means for feeding material into the casing at points adjacent the axis of rotation of the rotor

and for delivering material from a point in the periphery of the casing.

Pulverizing Mill. Robert S. Riley, Worcester, Mass., assignor to Sanford Riley Stoker Company, Worcester, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Filed January 3, 1924. No. 1,711,063. See cut.

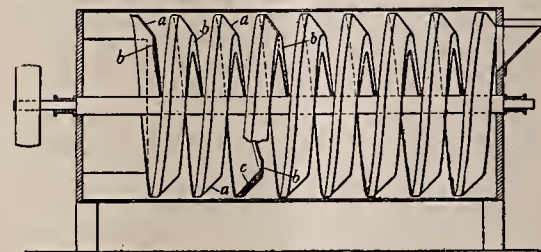
Claim: A pulverizing mill having, in combination, a bull ring, means to positively rotate said ring, a rotatable member, a plurality of roll hammers rotatably and pivotally connected to said member, and means to



positively rotate said member, said hammers having ball shaped outer ends and straight line portions associated therewith, the ring and members being driven continuously in opposite directions.

Scrubbing, brushing, cleaning and like machines for wheat and other grain. Auguste Frerotte, Brussels, Belgium, assignor to Henry Simon, Limited, Manchester, England, a British company. Filed May 22, 1928, and in Great Britain May 20, 1927. No. 1,712,299. See cut.

Claim: A mill for scouring grain including a cylinder, a helical member mounted axially in said cylinder for rotation therein, said member having a peripheral flange providing an internal scouring surface substan-



tially facing and inclined to the axis of the cylinder and adapted to exert a lifting effect upon the grain incident to rotary movement of the helical member.

Editor American Grain Trade:—Enclosed find subscription to the AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE one year. I have leased the elevator here from Mrs. Daugherty, Mr. Ogle having gone to California. P. H. HENDERSON, Gladstone, Ill.

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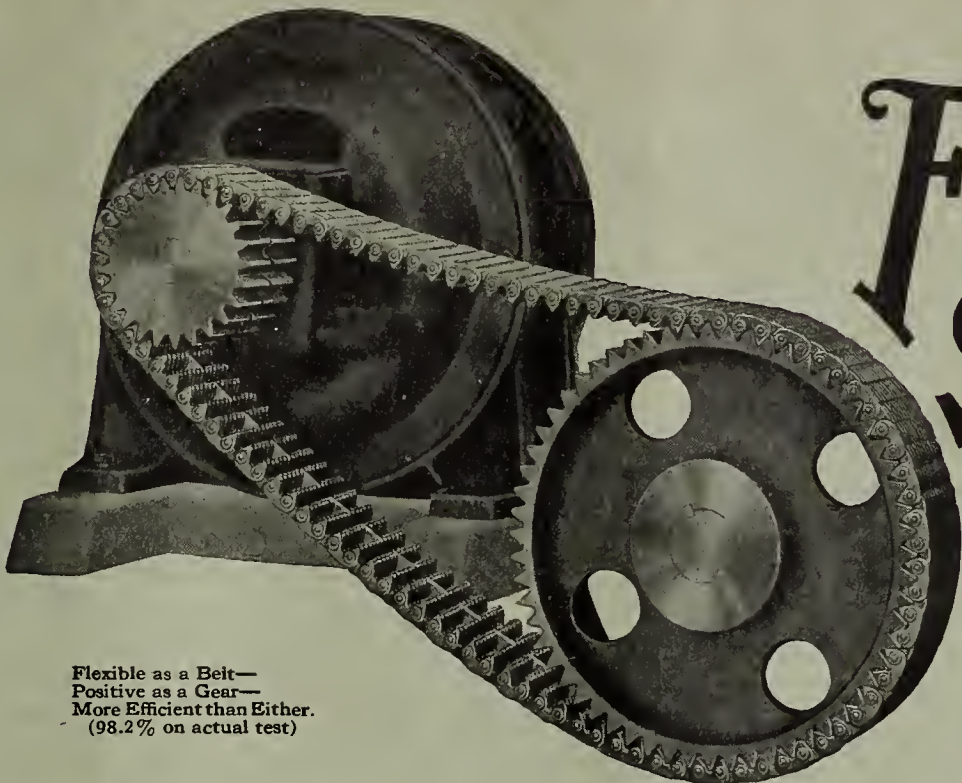
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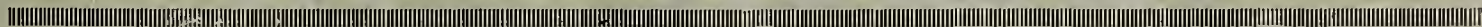
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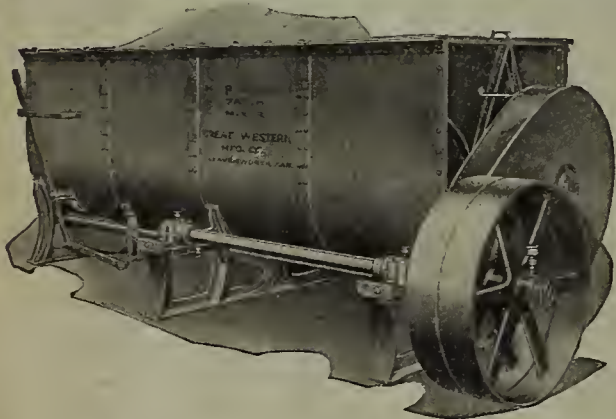
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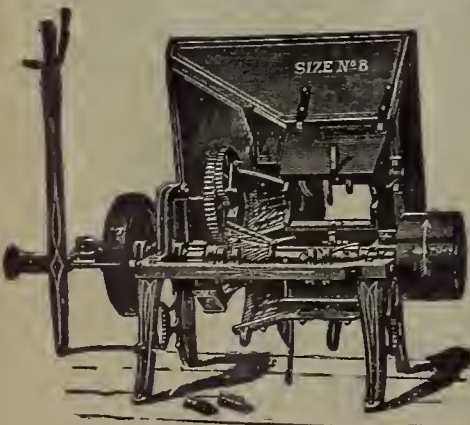


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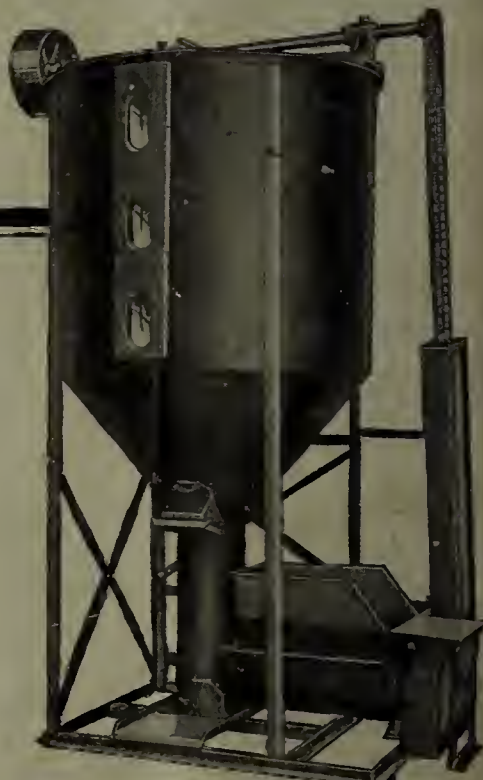
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